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SPECIAL REPORT INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION Pages 13-18

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TODAY: STYLE Fashion, Distilled Page 11

Down the Ages, a Look at Aging

Decades-Long Study Refutes Many Stereotypes

By Susan Levine
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — Every two years without fail, Bill and Ann Gladmon drive to Baltimore and check into Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center. For three days, they are pinched and prodded, weighed and scanned, interrogated about how they think and feel, and forced to run until they're breathless.

After decades of visits, they no longer bother to count the tests. But the doctors do, and what they have learned from the Gladmons and more than 2,400 other volunteers of all ages may be inspiring news for the elderly and elderly-to-be.

The process of aging, they say, is not a disease.

Known as the Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging, the $6-million-a-year project is the longest-running inquiry of its kind in the United States and one of the most comprehensive in the world.

From the start, it took a unique tack. Rather than examine morbidity and disease, it would follow healthy, active people and try to define "normal aging."

Repeatedly, the results have contradicted stereotypes about the elderly and shown that aging need not be a lose-lose proposition. Among the landmark findings:

- Personality does not change with age but instead remains remarkably stable through the years. According to research published over the last 15 years, seniors who are depressed or cranky or disengaged usually were much the same as young adults. James Fozard, director of the study, said, "If you want to know what you're going to be like in retirement, know yourself now."
- Numerous mental capacities show similar constancy. As early as the 1960s, the scientists concluded that vocabulary continues to grow modestly in later life and that problem-solving and reasoning skills are retained. Memory might decline and the brain needs more time to make and execute decisions, but Paul Costa Jr., a psychologist, stressed that those changes do not mean an older person is impaired. "The brain has so much reserve capacity," he said.
- A healthy heart just keeps ticking. Or as Jerome Fleg, a cardiologist, put it, "You won't die of your aging heart." Tests since the late 1970s helped prove that cardiac structure and function do not deteriorate over time

See AGING, Page 10

High Court Judge Slain In Madrid

Government Blames Basque Separatists

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Two armed attackers shot and killed a Spanish Supreme Court judge outside his home in central Madrid on Monday, the police said.

The judge, Rafael Martinez Emperador, was shot in the head and died on the way to the hospital.

The government blamed the Basque separatist group ETA, saying that 9-millimeter shell casings found at the scene, along with other evidence, were typical of ETA's weaponry and tactics. The attack came just hours after a car bomb exploded in the southern city of Granada, killing one man and wounding seven. The government also blamed that attack on ETA.

The assassination of Mr. Martinez came as the Supreme Court was confronting ETA's political wing, the Herri Batasuna coalition. The high court had summoned 25 members of Herri Batasuna's executive board for questioning on the coalition's use of an ETA videotape during election campaigning last year.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr. Martinez's slaying was linked to that confrontation. Officials said the judge belonged to a different branch of the high court than the one that had summoned the Herri Batasuna leaders.

Mr. Martinez was shot outside his apartment in an upscale neighborhood of Madrid, one block from Retiro Park. The assailants fled, leaving the wounded judge on the sidewalk. An ambulance arrived within minutes.

Mr. Martinez was declared dead on arrival at a hospital a few blocks away. The police closed off streets for two blocks around the shooting site, fearing a car bomb.

Last week, five Herri Batasuna board members were arrested after they ignored Supreme Court summonses. More members of the coalition were expected to be arrested over the coming week.

On Monday, the body of one Herri Batasuna board member was found hours before he was due to appear before the court. Eugenio Aranburo, 41, was found hanged in a house in the Basque town of Mallabia, an apparent suicide, a spokeswoman for Herri Batasuna said. *(Reuters, AP)*

AFP

Judge Rafael Martinez Emperador of the Spanish Supreme Court.

Rioting Hits West China As Muslims Battle Police

10 Deaths Reported; Security Forces Quell 1,000 Separatists

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Riots broke out in a western Chinese town as about 1,000 Muslim separatists battled the police, destroyed shops and burned cars, according to reports Monday by Western news agencies and a Hong Kong newspaper.

More than 10 persons were killed, more than 100 injured and as many as 500 arrested before security forces quelled the unrest Wednesday and Thursday in the town of Yining, about 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the border of the former Soviet republic of Kazakstan, the reports said. The bodies of many victims of the disturbances were burned, reports said.

The unrest was the latest in a series of incidents in the far western province of Xinjiang, a vast but sparsely populated territory in China where tensions have often flared between Han Chinese and the mostly Muslim ethnic Uighurs, who had their own Republic of East Turkestan from 1944 to 1949.

In recent months, there have been bombings by Muslim separatists and several assassinations of pro-Beijing religious figures and government officials. Access to the region is restricted and journalists who have traveled there have been closely monitored.

Covering a sixth of China, Xinjiang has a population of 16.6 million, of whom 38 percent are ethnic Han Chinese, according to Chinese figures.

Despite the region's sparse population, Beijing governments have long viewed the nominally autonomous Xinjiang region as being important to the security of China's western frontier and as an integral part of China. In addition, foreign oil companies have been exploring major deposits of oil and natural gas in a desert area in the territory.

According to an account by Reuters, the latest unrest erupted after a Chinese policeman tried to arrest a Uighur criminal suspect.

Quoting a local source, Reuters said that the suspect and his family resisted arrest. The scene attracted neighbors and onlookers and the crowd swelled to more than 1,000 and turned into rioting.

Later, demonstrators marched on a government building and demanded an end to Han Chinese rule, a Xinjiang government official told Reuters.

Reports quoted local people as saying that a policeman had been stabbed to death and that hundreds of paramilitary police had been called in to restore order.

Rebuilding A Shattered Legal System In Cambodia

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

TA KHMAU, Cambodia — When he was a police officer here in Kandal Province, criminal investigations were straightforward. "We beat the suspects," Ouk Vandath said.

"If we wanted to get water from that glass over there," he added by way of illustration, pointing to a nearby table, "we beat it until it gave us water."

Without equipment, without training, without an education in legal procedures or human rights, the police force is the first point of contact in a primitive judicial process — from arrests to trials to prisons — that has operated for years with few rules or resources.

Like so much in this broken and struggling country, the justice system is only beginning to recover from the mass killings of lawyers, doctors, teachers, monks and other educated people and the destruction of government institutions, including the courts, carried out by the radical Communist Khmer Rouge from 1975 to 1979.

The lawyers were among at least hundreds of thousands and possibly as many as 2 million people who died during the Khmer Rouge years. When the United Nations helped to set up a democratic government here in 1993, there were only about five lawyers left in this country of 7 million people.

With the help of several international organizations, Cambodia is now beginning to develop a small corps of lawyers and judges, to train its police officers in proper procedures and to revive the rudiments of a working legal system.

"They had to start a legal system literally from scratch," said Francis James, an American lawyer who helped to found a local nonprofit group called Legal Aid of Cambodia. "No more beating, no more cigarette burns, no more hitting with a rifle butt. You could clear out the prisons today if you reviewed the cases on the basis of procedural error.

"When I came here in 1994, the courthouses were in ruins," he said, adding: "In the prisons there were people who had been completely forgotten. Nobody knew why they were there or whether they had already completed their sentences."

A year ago, Mr. Ouk Vandath, who had become increasingly uneasy about the beatings by his fellow officers, began a new career as one of a small corps of barefoot public defenders working in the innovative Kandal Pro-

See JUSTICE, Page 10

Seth Mydans/The New York Times

Nom Saroeum, 19, in a Cambodian prison for selling a girl into prostitution, is due to be released, officials said, because of her beauty.

Saddam's Clan Is Reeling From Blows and Threats

Signs of Disruption Grow After Attack on Son

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Udai Hussein, 32, the eldest son and heir-apparent of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, wheeled his expensive car into Baghdad's plush Mansour district shortly after sundown two months ago, pulling up a few hundred yards from Iraqi intelligence headquarters.

He knew the neighborhood intimately. Mansour's shopping boulevards were regular backdrops to the brutal, hard-drinking nightlife that left reports of rapes and shootings in his wake. This night, Dec. 12, there was a difference: The blood to be shed would be Udai's.

Two gunmen in jogging suits and helmets, somehow pinpointing Udai's whereabouts at a vulnerable moment, appeared beside his car. According to Iraqi opposition figures here, claiming eyewitness information, one poured automatic rifle fire through Udai's open car window at point-blank range while the other shot into the air to keep pedestrians at bay.

Repercussions from the attack, which left Udai gravely wounded, have brought spasms of vengeance and betrayal into Mr. Saddam's innermost family and raised new questions about his grip on power. Because the gunmen tracked down their target despite a web of secrecy, false convoys and body doubles, the assassination attempt raised the specter of an inside job. And because the gunmen have yet to be found, the organizers of the attack remain a potential threat to the regime.

Mr. Saddam's wife, Sajida Talfah, is under house arrest, along with daughters Raghad and Rana, according to Iraqi, American and other Western sources. Udai, whose condition was officially described as "not a matter of concern," is now reported to be partly paralyzed by spinal injuries, at risk of losing a leg to gangrene and suffering from major wounds to the stomach and bladder.

Perhaps most threatening of all, the identities of Udai's would-be assassins have not come to light despite a purge involving hundreds of executions and thousands of arrests, according to sources privy to Jordanian government intelligence data. Having deprived Mr. Saddam of his No. 2 and shattered the myth of invincibility that helped keep both of them alive, the assailants have melted away.

The fall of Mr. Saddam has been predicted many times since the 1990-91 Gulf War, but his regime has proven difficult to assess, and it is clearly more resilient than its enemies had supposed. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that his clan-centered government, which bestowed power on, and removed it from, his sons, half-brothers and cousins over the years, has absorbed unprecedented blows of late.

Less than a year ago, Mr. Saddam had his two sons-in-law killed. Hussein Kamel Hassan Majeed and Saddam Kamel Hassan Majeed had defected from top security posts and then returned from Jordanian exile on promises of forgiveness. His wife, Sajida, whom Jordanian witnesses said delivered her husband's personal guarantee to her daughters and their husbands, turned bitterly against Mr. Saddam when he had the men killed anyway.

See IRAQ, Page 10

For Many, Europe Starts at Lampedusa

Illegal Migrants Find Italian Island a User-Friendly Place to Land

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

LAMPEDUSA, Italy — In recent years, this lonely patch of Italy, a windswept island that lies closer to Africa than to Europe, has seen thousands of illegal immigrants arrive on its shores.

Wet and bedraggled, they arrive from Tunisia by the boatful, only to be greeted by the Italian authorities and sent on their way — not home, but to government processing centers in Sicily. There they are housed, fed and provided with an expulsion order that gives them 15 days to leave the country — which most do, heading farther north in Europe.

Offering the easy prospect of securing what amounts to a 15-day visa to remain in Italy, Lampedusa has become a natural stepping stone for North Africans seeking jobs and a better life in the European Union, where borders are becoming a thing of the past.

"In 1992, when the illegal immigration phenomenon began, they preferred to go directly to Sicily, where they could hide in the countryside," said Captain Salvatore Orami, who heads the Italian Coast Guard here. "When they realized that they didn't need to hide because they had a 15-day pass, then they started coming here, because the crossing is shorter and safer."

The surge in boat traffic — typically wooden Tunisian trawlers packed with 30 or 40 people — peaked here last fall when 1,319 immigrants were intercepted in October and escorted to the ferry that makes the daily eight-hour trip to Sicily. Once, when the seas were too rough, a charter flight was arranged to carry the immigrants to Sicily.

See ITALY, Page 10

NYT

Swedes End Silence on Nazis

A Not-So-Glorious Story of Doing Business With Hitler

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

STOCKHOLM — On the overall moral balance sheet of the Holocaust, Sweden and the name of one of its great industrialist families, Wallenberg, are revered.

While others stood by as Jews were slaughtered, Sweden took steps to rescue them, deploying, most famously, the diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, whose heroism in occupied Hungary saved thousands of Jewish lives.

Fifty years of scholarship have reinforced that proud part of Sweden's story as a neutral nation during World War II. But it is only part of the story.

The other part is that Sweden, and the vast Wallenberg financial empire, made money and acquired looted gold from doing business with the Nazis. While this is an old story of Sweden's wartime past, compared to the prettier chapters it has been ignored, a story of questions rarely asked, answers rarely furnished.

Half a century later, the silence is coming to an end.

With information from newly plumbed archives casting light on the era throughout Europe, new accusations are being made against Sweden's wartime government and the Wallenbergs — not Raoul, who remains untainted, but particularly his uncles Jacob and Marcus, who ran the family enterprises. From some of the news media here, from the Jewish community and from others, pressure is growing for an accounting.

See SWEDES, Page 10

Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1.000 Din	Malta	55 c.
Cyprus	C. £ 1.00	Nigeria	125,00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Oman	1.250 Rials
Finland	12.00 F.M.	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	£E 5.50	S. Africa	R12 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. SH. 160	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	600 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zm.$30.00

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Santiago Lyon/The Associated Press

ALBANIAN VIOLENCE — An anti-government demonstrator clubbing a policeman Monday during clashes in the southern Albanian port of Vlore. Thousands were protesting a failed investment fund. Page 5.

PAGE TWO
The Queen Bee of Belgrade

THE AMERICAS Page 3.
A Change of Story on Whitewater

EUROPE Page 5.
New Doubts in France

INTERNATIONAL Page 7.
Celestial Private Eyes for Hire

AGENDA

24 More Reported Slain in Algeria

At the end of Algeria's most violent holy month of Ramadan since a Muslim insurgency began five years ago, armed groups killed 24 people, sources told Agence France-Presse on Monday.

In the most brutal attack, attackers disguised as policemen in the south Algiers suburb of Eucalyptus were reported Friday to have slit the throats of 14 civilians from three families.

Another group killed a couple and their six-month-old child, the sources reported. Page 6.

Statements by G-7 Drive Dollar Lower

The dollar lost ground against virtually all other major currencies Monday as markets took account of weekend statements from officials of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations suggesting that its two-year rally had gone far enough.

The currency markets "have reacted in an appropriate way," the Bundesbank's president, Hans Tietmeyer, said as the dollar fell against the Deutsche mark and the yen.

Few analysts, however, seem to expect a softening-dollar trend to go far or to last long. Some called the dollar's weakness only a pause, not a reversal of its recent advances. Page 19.

The Dollar		
New York	Monday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.6554	1.6615
Pound	1.6408	1.6335
Yen	122.775	123.25
FF	5.591	5.598

The Dow		
	Monday close	previous close
-51.29	6806.54	6857.83

S&P 500		
change	Monday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
-4.57	784.99	789.56

Books ..... Page 9.
Crossword ..... Page 11.
Opinion ..... Pages 8-9.
Sports ..... Pages 26-27.
International Classified ..... Page 4.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1997

Above All, Personal Advice / **Her Highness or His?**

Kleo Patra, the Queen Bee of Belgrade TV

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — Kleo Patra, the Balkan Prophet, addressed by followers as her highness, her excellency, her holiness, swept into the television studio wearing a fake leopard-skin cape, tossed it aside and called on a makeup artist to begin work as he sat in a self-styled throne.

War and political upheaval are nothing new to the Balkans and neither are flamboyant fortune-tellers.

"They are all over the country," said Snezana Stojilovic, a lawyer. "And the worse the situation gets, the more we have. The papers are filled with ads for these fortune-tellers. I am amazed at how many people, even those who are educated, go to them."

Kleo Patra, a 36-year-old transvestite who says that in a previous life he was the ancient Egyptian queen, is Serbia's pre-eminent soothsayer. His clients pay $80, the equivalent of a month's salary, for a session and they include Mirjana Markovic, the wife of President Slobodan Milosevic.

Bearing long flowing red locks and wearing diaphanous outfits, he is a regular on the celebrity social circuit. And the Balkan Prophet, despite being well over 200 pounds (90 kilograms), does a brisk business selling diet teas, something called Kleo tablets, which he says make users more vital, beauty creams and books on astrology.

Kleo Patra, who often talks about himself in the third person and litters his speech with ripe street slang, has a weekly half-hour television program on Sundays called "Meet Your Destiny." It is broadcast on the Pink entertainment network, which is operated by the government.

For personal problems, he dispenses advice that would make most Western therapists wince. He also makes political predictions and is a firm supporter of Mr. Milosevic, calling him "a man sent to the Serbs by God."

HE WARNS viewers that "Serbs are a doomed people destined to slaughter themselves in catastrophic wars in the next century," but he had more reassuring words for a foreign visitor.

"Don't worry about America," he said. "In your country I just see lots of floods."

Kleo Patra — the name is on his passport — has little time for the demonstrators who have filled the streets of Belgrade. The fortune-teller said he worried that many of the protesters had become mixed up with "black magic."

People turn to him primarily for personal advice. In a large stack of letters were several from women pursuing much younger men, including one who had a crush on the high-school classmate of her son.

Other letters talked of marriages that had gone sour.

"I tell couples who have trouble that they each have to go out and find new sexual partners," he said. "Usually one of them loves the idea and the other has to be persuaded. But, as I always say on my show, if you love someone you have to be able to give them up for others to love. For Kleo Patra, physical betrayal does not exist."

His celebrity status, he said, had led some clients to pursue him.

"One boy thought I was the Virgin Mary," he said, lowering his head as if embarrassed and putting his hand to his cheek. "Imagine. I just got up and locked the door and told him he could come anytime for free. He could always go right to the front of the line." To those who are struggling to live with unemployment, who lost family members in the Balkan war or who have become refugees, Kleo Patra usually offers a brighter future.

In two letters read on a recent program, women who lost their homes in the war spoke of suicide. In both cases Kleo Patra told them it would be a huge mistake because "your future is happy and successful."

"I see that all the Serbs who were driven out of Croatia and Bosnia and lost their homes in the war will get them back, or at least get money back," he said. "Anyway, I read somewhere that this is international law."

But while describing himself as a "cosmopolitan humanitarian," the fortune-teller acknowledged that he did not take kindly to criticism.

Angered by a recent report in the local press that accused him of being a sham, he said he was arranging "to beat that so-called reporter like a cat."

When asked if a lawsuit might not be more appropriate he slammed his huge, beefy palm on the desk top.

"In this country the only law is the iron bar," he said.

He abruptly switched to his trademark soft television voice.

"Kleo Patra carries a Colt automatic pistol," he said delicately. "It was given to her by a minister in the government."

AS HE spoke the phone rang and a distraught husband, a regular client, came on the line. Kleo Patra switched on the speaker phone.

The man was calling from the Bosnian Serb city of Banja Luka, and wanted to talk about his mistress.

Kleo Patra has warned that she is out to get his money.

"I want to sleep with her," the caller said, "even if it means I will die as soon as I am finished."

"Well," said the Balkan Prophet, "this is about sex."

"No," said the man.

"Yes, Kleo Patra," the wife said, grabbing the phone. "He won't tell you, but that's what he wants."

Sometimes to keep the program moving along the Balkan Prophet will ask himself questions — and answer them.

"Kleo Patra," he said in a stern voice, "how is it that people pay you so much money, that you have a villa in the best part of town, that you vacation in Miami and drive a Mercedes, while most people in Serbia can barely find enough money to eat?"

"Thank you for your question," he said, switching again into his soft, high-pitched voice. "Young people believe in me more than God."

Dragan Kujundzic/The New York Times

Kleo Patra, who says that in a previous life he was the Egyptian queen, is Serbia's pre-eminent soothsayer.

Envoy to Taiwan: Faces New Query

Clinton Appointee Is Accused Of Using Post To Pursue Deals

By Sara Fritz and Peter Y. Hong
Los Angeles Times

TAIPEI — A U.S. government investigation of a former American envoy to Taiwan, which began with charges that he had improperly solicited foreign contributions to President Bill Clinton's re-election campaign, has expanded to new allegations that he used his diplomatic position for private business pursuits, according to U.S. officials.

The envoy, James Wood, a former Washington lobbyist, urged several leading Taiwan businessmen to dump one company that was handling their interests in the United States and to consider hiring another headed by one of his friends, according to two Taiwan men familiar with the conversations.

And two Taiwan arms dealers reportedly said Mr. Wood offered to broker a private sale of weapons, according to a Taiwan editor who testified about the matter in a pending lawsuit.

U.S. officials said FBI investigators were looking into those charges, which came after a string of allegations that Mr. Wood assertively sought campaign contributions by arguing, according to sources in Taiwan, that they owed the president money in return for his defense of their security interests. An inquiry by the State Department inspector-general's office has been subsumed by the FBI investigation.

After U.S. Navy aircraft carriers were sent to the Taiwan Strait last year to protect the island during Chinese missile tests, Mr. Wood told a number of people, including Parris Chang, a leader of Taiwan's main opposition party, the Democratic Progressive Party, that the action cost the United States "a lot of money" and urged his Taiwan contacts to find a way to "reciprocate," according to Mr. Chang. Mr. Wood's post was managing director of the American Institute in Taiwan for two years until his resignation Jan. 17. The quasi-public institute serves as the U.S. government's diplomatic representative to the island nation in lieu of an embassy.

The fund-raising allegations against Mr. Wood are part of a wider Justice Department inquiry into the solicitation of illegal Asian donations by a one-time Democratic Party fund-raiser, John Huang, and other supporters of Mr. Clinton. Foreigners who are not legal permanent residents of the United States are barred by law from contributing money to U.S. elections.

Other allegations under investigation by the FBI, according to sources close to the probe, involve statutes that bar U.S. officials from using their positions for private gain.

The Wood controversy is particularly troublesome for the White House because, unlike the case with other aspects of the fund-raising scandal, responsibility cannot be directed in part at party or campaign functionaries.

Mr. Wood, an Arkansan, has been a close friend of Mr. Clinton since the 1960s and was the president's hand-picked emissary to Taiwan. His problems follow those of several other friends of Mr. Clinton who received prominent government appointments, and came in a volatile region in which the United States has sensitive national security interests.

Mr. Wood, who lives in the Washington area, did not respond to calls seeking comment on the allegations. In an interview with Newsweek magazine in October, he denied pressuring businessmen for donations. But when asked if he ever told any to get in touch with Mr. Huang to make political contributions, he replied, "That could have happened."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Lobbyists Ask for EU Speed Limits

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Mandatory speed limits on all major European roads and random breath tests to detect drivers who have drunk too much alcohol should be among measures used to cut 20,000 from the European Union's annual road death toll.

The call for a package of safety initiatives came Monday from the European Transport Safety Council as it launched a campaign to get EU governments to commit themselves to cutting annual road deaths from the current 45,000 to 25,000 people by 2005.

More than half those killed recently have been car users, while those on two-wheeled motor vehicles and pedestrians each accounted for about 15 percent of deaths.

French Transport Strike: No Letup

TOULOUSE, France (AP) — Commuters in several French provincial cities Monday faced a fifth day of reduced transport Monday, as strikers refused to give up demands for earlier retirement and a shorter work week.

Bus drivers in this southern French city said they would stay off the job after an all-night bargaining session broke down over their demands for retirement at 55 and a 35-hour work week. In recent days, the strike has shut down or severely reduced service in more than a dozen cities.

Ukraine Trims Airport Capacity

KIEV (Reuters) — The Ukrainian government has ordered a cut in the number of airports serving international routes because it cannot afford to pay customs and passport control officers, a government spokesman said Monday.

Sources said seven airports will have their rights to serve international flights removed, down from a current total of 16.

American Airlines and its pilots' union, seeking to head off a strike, began holding federally mediated talks over their contract dispute. *(AP)*

Rebel Advances Bring War in Zaire to Turning Point

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Service

GOMA, Zaire — Zairian rebel forces have captured or are threatening several key cities and towns in eastern Zaire in what may be a decisive turn in their guerrilla war against President Mobutu Sese Seko's government in Kinshasa.

The rebels' moves toward Kisangani, Zaire's fourth largest city, and their taking of Kalemie, in the strategic province of Shaba, have alarmed the government, which announced a counter-offensive three weeks ago but has little to show for it. The rebel advances came in the fourth month of a conflict that many fear could explode into a regional war or lead to further dissolution of this troubled nation, the second largest in sub-Saharan Africa.

The insurgent force, which started its campaign in late October, says it controls a stretch of territory at least 960 kilometers (600 miles) long along Zaire's eastern border with Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. Although government officials have publicly disputed rebel claims in recent days, playing down or denying reports of rebel advances in eastern Zaire, privately government forces "are very worried," said one diplomat in the region.

"They are describing the situation as very grave," added the diplomat, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Zaire began its counteroffensive, with help from several hundred mercenaries, after the rebel force, known as the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of the Congo (Zaire), swept through several towns and cities in eastern Zaire in eight weeks. The rebel troops, believed to number several thousand, shut several camps of Rwandan refugees between late October and mid-November, sending at least 600,000 scrambling home.

The rebels, whose leader says his goal is to overthrow Marshal Mobutu, called for negotiations, but the government rejected the overtures. Instead, the army has tried to retake lost territory and has largely failed.

Government troops, who make the equivalent of 50 cents a month, frequently flee as rebels approach, as was apparently the case twice this week when the rebels took the towns of Shabunda and Kalemie. Shabunda is about 175 kilometers west of Lake Kivu; Kalemie is on Lake Tanganyika, to the south.

"You can't really call this a war," the diplomat said. "A war is when two sides are engaging each other. Right now, the government soldiers simply are not fighting."

If that continues, the government's worries about the imminent fall of Kisangani and the province of Shaba may be well-founded.

Kisangani, in north-central Zaire, is the base of the counteroffensive. It has one of the few airports in eastern Zaire and sits along the strategically important Zaire River.

Diplomats and aid workers say they believe that the rebels may take Kisangani within days. Indeed, rebel movements prompted international relief workers to evacuate the city Friday because of fears of impending violence.

But at least as important is the mineral-rich province of Shaba, home to the rebel leader, Laurent Kabila. Shaba, in southeastern Zaire, became a semiautonomous region after two rebellions during the 1970s.

Diplomats say that government officials have expressed concern that the rebels will overtake Lubumbashi, Shaba's major city, after capturing Kalemie. If the rebels take Lubumbashi, they will control about one-third of Zaire. The fall of Lubumbashi would be the regime's "worst nightmare," a political analyst said.

The rebels' apparent successes are said to have prompted the government to call upon African nations to help out by sending troops. Diplomats say the regime has sought help from Egypt, Togo and Morocco.

Egypt and Togo have denied that Zaire made such a request. Marshal Mobutu, who returned to Zaire on Friday after medical tests in France, stopped in Morocco before coming home but denies that he asked for troops. Morocco sent soldiers to help put down the Shaba rebellions.

Meanwhile, the conflict has hurt aid workers' efforts to help 200,000 to 300,000 Rwandan refugees remaining in eastern Zaire. Relief agencies reported last week that tens of thousands of refugees scattered from their camps as rebel troops approached.

■ Strike in Kinshasa

A strike call by the opposition closed much of Zaire's capital Monday, with the central bank open but many shops, businesses and government offices closed, Reuters reported from Kinshasa.

The main opposition party, the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition, led by Wa Malumba Etienne Tshisekedi, called the protest to demand the removal of Prime Minister Leon Kengo wa Dondo.

The opposition attacked Mr. Kengo's conduct of the war in the east and accused him of stalling promised elections as a way of hanging on to power.

A Control Tower Error Blamed for Lagos Crash

Agence France-Presse

LAGOS — The Nigerian air disaster in November that claimed the lives of 142 people was caused by an error at the Lagos airport control tower, diplomatic sources said Monday.

The sources and local media reported that an official inquiry into the crash had discovered that the pilot of the fated plane was forced to change course suddenly to avoid another aircraft that was taking off using the same flight path.

As he did so, he lost control of the Boeing 727, which crashed into a swampy lagoon Nov. 7 as it was coming in to land. Neither the aircraft nor any of the 8 crew members and 134 passengers have been recovered.

No official confirmation has been given of this version of events. At the end of January, the Nigerian aviation authorities said they would shortly be able to shed some light on the cause of the disaster.

According to the reports Monday, Flight 086, a domestic flight operated by Aviation Development Co., had been cleared to land at Lagos while another Boeing 727 was taking off using the same flight path.

On March 13, the International Herald Tribune will publish a Special Report on:

The Telecommunications Industry

Among the topics to be covered are:

- The underwired Eastern Europe market.
- Fierce competition in Asia among US carriers and local carriers.
- The rise of mobile telecommunications.
- A look at the giant German telecom market.
- Latin America and Africa – the battle over potentially lucrative markets.

Herald Tribune

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WEATHER

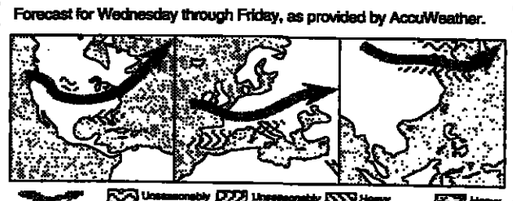
Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	16/61	9/48 c	17/62	9/48 pc
Amsterdam	8/46	5/41 sh	11/52	7/44 r
Ankara	2/35	-8/18 pc	4/39	-7/20 pc
Athens	14/57	9/48 s	14/57	7/44 pc
Barcelona	14/57	8/46 pc	16/61	11/52 sh
Belgrade	10/50	3/37 pc	8/46	3/37 pc
Berlin	6/43	2/35 c	8/46	5/41 r
Brussels	6/43	4/39 sh	11/52	7/44 r
Budapest	4/39	-3/27 c	3/37	3/37 c
Copenhagen	6/43	0/32 sh	8/46	3/37 r
Costa Del Sol	17/62	9/48 pc	19/66	9/48 s
Dublin	11/52	10/50 r	12/53	4/39 sh
Edinburgh	7/44	7/44 sn	12/53	6/43 r
Florence	14/57	5/41 pc	15/59	6/43 pc
Frankfurt	3/37	-1/31 c	7/44	6/43 r
Geneva	6/43	4/39 c	9/48	6/43 r
Helsinki	0/32	-3/27 sn	1/34	-4/25 c
Istanbul	9/48	5/41 s	9/48	3/37 pc
Las Palmas	21/70	14/57 s	19/66	13/55 pc
Lisbon	14/57	10/50 sh	15/59	9/48 s
London	11/52	8/46 r	12/53	6/43 r
Madrid	14/57	7/44 c	15/59	4/39 c
Mallorca	13/55	8/46 pc	16/61	12/53 sh
Milan	11/52	2/35 pc	13/55	7/44 c
Moscow	1/34	-3/27 sn	0/32	-6/22 sn
Munich	5/41	-3/27 pc	8/46	6/41 r
Nice	17/62	9/48 pc	18/64	12/53 pc
Oslo	3/37	-9/29 c	5/41	-3/27 c
Paris	10/50	4/39 sh	10/50	3/37 sh
Prague	4/39	-2/28 c	7/44	7/44 r
Reykjavik	2/37	-4/25 sn	0/32	-4/25 pc
Rome	14/57	8/43 pc	18/61	9/48 c
St. Petersburg	-1/31	-1/31 sn	1/34	-3/27 sn
Stockholm	3/37	-1/31 c	4/39	-1/31 sh
Strasbourg	8/46	3/37 pc	10/50	7/44 sh
Tallinn	1/34	-3/27 sn	1/34	-5/27 c
Venice	12/53	1/34 pc	12/53	7/44 pc
Vienna	6/43	-1/31 c	7/44	7/44 sn
Warsaw	5/41	-2/28 r	4/39	4/39 sn
Zurich	4/39	1/34 c	9/48	6/43 r

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	21/70	13/55 c	21/70	9/48 pc
Beirut	18/55	7/44 s	18/55	8/46 pc
Cairo	15/59	5/41 pc	18/61	5/41 s
Damascus	9/48	-1/31 s	11/52	-1/31 s
Jerusalem	8/46	-1/31 s	8/46	0/32 s
Luxor	19/66	2/35 s	21/70	9/48 s
Riyadh	19/66	7/44 s	19/66	8/46 s

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
The Great Lakes into the East will average near to a bit below normal through Friday. A wintry mix could affect these areas Wednesday. The deep Southeast and Florida will be mild with showers possible Thursday. Unsettled and chilly in the central and southern Rockies. Dry in the West.

Europe
The parade of storms will continue into Scandinavia with a series of trailing fronts bringing unsettled weather to the northern tier of Europe, from London and Paris to Warsaw. Southern Europe, including Rome, will stay mainly dry and mild. Wet weather will reach southeast Europe Friday.

Asia
Northeast China, including Beijing, will stay mainly dry and mild through Friday. Both Koreas and southern Japan will average near normal with some sunshine and little to no precipitation. Northern Japan and Manchuria will be cold, while scattered showers affect Hong Kong.

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Anchorage	1/34	-5/24 sf	-1/31	-7/20 pc
Atlanta	8/46	0/32 s	12/53	3/37 pc
Boston	1/34	-4/25 s	3/37	-8/18 c
Chicago	-1/31	-8/18 s	-1/31	-9/16 pc
Dallas	10/50	7/44 pc	10/50	0/32 r
Denver	2/35	-8/18 pc	3/37	-7/20 pc
Detroit	-1/31	-7/20 sf	-1/31	-11/10 pc
Honolulu	28/79	18/64 pc	28/79	17/62 pc
Houston	16/61	9/48 pc	17/62	4/39 sh
Los Angeles	19/66	8/48 s	20/68	8/43 pc
Miami	23/73	16/61 pc	24/75	18/64 pc
Minneapolis	-4/25	-10/14 sf	-6/22	-13/11 pc
Montreal	-9/16	-10/15 sn	-9/16	-23/-9 sf
Nassau	24/75	17/62 pc	25/77	19/66 pc
New York	3/37	-2/28 c	6/43	-4/25 pc
Orlando	20/68	8/46 s	21/70	12/53 pc
Phoenix	20/68	7/44 pc	19/66	7/44 s
San Fran.	16/61	7/44 s	12/53	5/40 pc
Seattle	7/44	2/35 sh	9/48	4/39 sh
Toronto	-5/24	-9/16 sn	-7/20	-19/0 pc
Vancouver	8/43	2/35 sh	7/44	3/37 sh
Washington	4/39	-3/27 pc	7/44	-3/27 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bali	33/91	24/75 t	33/91	23/73 pc
Bangkok	33/91	25/77 s	31/88	24/75 pc
Beijing	6/43	-4/25 s	6/43	-4/25 s
Bombay	29/84	14/57 s	30/86	16/61 s
Calcutta	25/77	19/61 pc	26/82	13/55 s
Chiang Mai	33/91	23/73 s	32/89	23/73 pc
Colombo	30/86	20/68 s	29/84	21/70 pc
Hanoi	18/64	14/57 c	20/68	17/62 c
Ho Chi Minh	28/82	25/77 r	33/89	23/73 c
Hong Kong	17/62	13/55 c	19/64	16/61 c
Islamabad	18/64	3/37 s	16/61	4/39 c
Jakarta	30/86	24/75 pc	29/84	24/75 t
Karachi	24/75	8/46 s	29/79	9/48 s
K. Lumpur	31/88	23/73 t	32/89	23/73 t
K. Kinabalu	32/89	24/75 c	31/88	23/73 pc
Manila	29/84	23/73 t	29/84	22/71 t
New Delhi	23/73	4/39 s	24/75	8/46 s
Phnom Penh	31/88	25/77 t	29/84	22/71 t
Phuket	33/91	25/77 s	31/88	24/75 pc
Rangoon	32/89	23/73 s	31/88	24/75 pc
Seoul	4/39	-9/22 pc	1/34	-10/15 s
Shanghai	7/44	-4/25 s	7/44	-3/27 s
Singapore	32/89	24/75 c	31/88	23/73 pc
Taipei	18/61	9/48 c	16/61	12/53 c
Tokyo	9/48	1/34 sh	6/43	-1/31 s
Vientiane	18/64	14/57 c	19/66	17/62 c

Africa

Algiers	17/62	4/39 s	17/62	-7/44 s
Cape Town	23/73	11/52 s	20/68	12/53 s
Casablanca	17/62	8/46 pc	18/64	8/46 s
Harare	28/82	7/44 s	26/82	7/44 s
Lagos	31/88	23/73 s	30/86	23/73 s
Nairobi	23/84	11/52 s	30/86	11/52 s
Tunis	16/61	5/41 s	15/59	7/44 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	22/71	12/53 s	21/70	16/61 c
Caracas	28/84	23/71 pc	30/86	23/73 pc
Lima	27/80	21/70 pc	27/80	21/70 t
Mexico City	22/71	8/43 pc	23/73	9/48 pc
Rio deJaneiro	28/79	18/64 pc	29/79	20/68 pc
Santiago	31/88	10/50 s	29/84	11/52 s

Oceania

Auckland	23/73	17/62 s	22/71	14/57 s
Sydney	24/75	22/71 r	25/79	20/68 sh

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THE AMERICAS

Clinton's Whitewater Partner Changes Story

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — In an attempt to avoid prison, President Bill Clinton's former Whitewater business partner has changed his story and told prosecutors that Mr. Clinton attended a 1986 meeting in which an illegal loan of $300,000 to Mr. McDougal's wife was discussed with David Hale, a businessman who specialized in brokering loans involving the Small Business Administration.

In the past, Mr. McDougal has repeatedly denied that Mr. Clinton attended any such meeting. Mr. Hale has testified that Mr. Clinton pressured him to make the loan during the meeting and warned him not to speak about it.

In videotaped testimony last year in the fraud and conspiracy trial of Mr. McDougal and his former wife, Susan, Mr. Clinton denied that he was at the meeting with Mr. Hale and also denied that he ever sought to pressure Mr. Hale into making the loan. Mr. McDougal testified at the same trial that the meeting with Mr. Clinton and Mr. Hale never took place.

A White House spokesman said Sunday that neither the White House nor Mr. Clinton's attorneys would have any further comment.

Mr. Hale's allegation that Mr. Clinton pressured him to make the loan has long been one of the most explosive charges in the entire Whitewater affair. The office of Kenneth Starr, the Whitewater independent counsel, has never been able to take the allegation very far because Mr. Clinton and the McDougals have denied it for years.

But the McDougals were convicted in the trial last year, and Mr. McDougal is now trying to cut a deal with the Whitewater prosecutors to avoid prison in exchange for his testimony against the president.

In the New Yorker article, Mr. McDougal said he failed five lie-detector tests, administered privately before his Whitewater conviction. During those tests, he denied Mr. Clinton knew about the loan and said Mr. Clinton never met Mr. McDougal and Mr. Hale to discuss it. Mr. McDougal has turned over the results of those lie-detector tests to Mr. Starr.

"I flunked every time," Mr. McDougal told the magazine. "I was trying to get by the test. I found they're hard to get around."

Mrs. McDougal, who is now in jail for her refusal to answer questions before the Whitewater grand jury in Little Rock, Arkansas, told the magazine that her former husband was "wildly excited" about giving the lie-detector test results to the independent counsel.

She also said Mr. McDougal tried to convince her to testify against Mr. Clinton. But she still says that she does not know of any illegal activity by either Mr. Clinton or his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

In a jailhouse interview, Mrs. McDougal told The New Yorker that she mistrusted the independent counsel. She said she felt like a pawn in a politically motivated crusade to get the Clintons.

Her former husband, she said, nearly persuaded her to talk before her sentencing hearing last summer following her conviction. But she changed her mind following a conference call during which Ray Jahn, a member of Mr. Starr's staff, mentioned the mandate to investigate the Clintons.

In the New Yorker article, Mr. McDougal suggested that his former wife might have had another reason not to testify against Mr. Clinton. The two, he alleged, had had an affair.

Mr. McDougal said that in 1982, he called his home to see if his wife had arrived safely from a trip to Europe, and found himself listening to a phone conversation already in progress between his wife and Mr. Clinton.

"They were intimate," Mr. McDougal told the magazine. "There was no doubt in my mind."

Mr. McDougal also said he later asked her if she was having an affair with Mr. Clinton, and she acknowledged that she was.

In the same article, Mrs. McDougal denied the charge. "I'm a small-town girl, a Southern Baptist," she said. "I wouldn't do it."

She said instead that her husband had wanted her to have an affair with Mr. Clinton.

Mrs. McDougal was found guilty of fraud and sentenced to two years in jail, a verdict she is appealing.

What Price Defiance? Gingrich Foe Now an Outcast

By Melinda Henneberger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the congressional dining room, where backslapping and bean soup are always on the menu, Representative Susan Molinari walked past her colleague and fellow New York Republican, Representative Michael Forbes, without a word or a look.

"It's very high school," Mr. Forbes said as he returned to his table one day last week.

Ever since Mr. Forbes flouted the Republican leadership by becoming the first in his party to announce that he would not vote for Newt Gingrich for House speaker, he has felt like the class outcast.

"The prom king and queen don't want to be seen talking to me," he said earlier that day, referring to Ms. Molinari and her husband, Representative Bill Paxon, also a New York Republican. "Every time they see me they give me one of these," he said, and demonstrated the technique of moving from one side of a narrow Capitol hallway to the other while taking great interest in the ceiling. Others have shunned him, too, he says, "mostly leadership and wannabe leadership types."

No serious retribution has been reported among any of the five Republicans who voted against Mr. Gingrich, as Mr. Forbes did, or the five who voted "present" rather than vote for the speaker after he admitted providing inaccurate information to a House ethics committee investigating his use of tax-exempt funds for political activities.

Most of those involved have declined to speak about any repercussions, and much of the unpleasantness that Mr. Forbes describes falls into the category of petty humiliations, like leaving the chairs on either side of him empty in a packed Republican Party meeting. But for a politician — perhaps the ultimate social animal — the withholding of those ritual arm grabs and two-handed shakes is in itself a form of punishment.

Mr. Forbes was once a wildly enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Gingrich. In an interview just after being elected to Congress two years ago, Mr. Forbes regularly invoked the speaker and called him a hero, a visionary and a mentor.

Then, six weeks ago, Mr. Forbes stunned colleagues with the announcement that he could not in good conscience continue to support the speaker, who he said had betrayed their common conservative cause and lost credibility and effectiveness.

Since then, Mr. Forbes has been the focus of an intense attention that is new for him, and that he seems to find a little uncomfortable — but at the same time not altogether unenjoyable. Being at odds with his party in such a dramatic way is new, too, and that holds no allure.

It is unlikely that Mr. Forbes's defection will cost him support in New York's First Congressional District, the moderate, swing district on Long Island, where Mr. Gingrich is a hugely unpopular figure.

And Representative Peter King, a fellow Long Island Republican, said that ultimately neither the local nor the national party could afford to indulge any revenge fantasies against Mr. Forbes.

"If I were Mike, I would be looking over my shoulder a little bit," Mr. King said, "but that's the type of thing you can do when you have a lot of money and a big majority. They'll be scrambling just to keep the majority."

Sobriety Tests Crash School Dances

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service

PIEDMONT, California — With his girlfriend on his arm and a tuxedo borrowed from his father on his back, Adam Taylor, 18, paused just inside the door of the Piedmont High School Winter Formal dance to appraise the goings on. Something pulled his mouth into a crooked, subversive smile.

"High school only lasts for so long!" he said, setting off toward a crowd of his friends.

Waiting directly in Mr. Taylor's path, however, was his old history teacher, Mr. Garvin. And waiting in Mr. Garvin's hands was a small, battery-powered breathalyzer.

Mr. Taylor looked suspiciously at the device. Mr. Garvin looked suspiciously at Mr. Taylor. On the teacher's instructions, the senior attached a disposable mouthpiece to the device, took a deep breath and blew.

Fun is not what it used to be at Piedmont High, a medium-sized public school that sits in the affluent hills above Oakland and on the frontier of an ever-more-aggressive movement in American schools to stop the use of alcohol and drugs by teenagers.

Spurred in part by a ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1995 that expanded the authority of school administrators to search students, educators say, at least several hundred schools around the country have added tests for alcohol to the metal detectors and drug-testing that are already familiar in some U.S. schools.

At Piedmont, no student may enter a school dance, prom or graduation-night party anymore without first submitting to a low-tech version of the sobriety tests given by highway patrol officers. At scores of other schools in California, teachers and administrators are using similar devices to check students who appear intoxicated on campus, at football games or at after-school events.

In Arlington, Texas, school officials voted unanimously on Thursday to check all high school students for alcohol as they enter their year-end proms. For breath-tester companies, anguished vice principals have become a promising new market.

Several recent court decisions notwithstanding, civil libertarians say they are disturbed by the trend.

"The idea of zero tolerance has gotten a lot of attention down here, but we don't think that what they're doing is constitutional," Carrie Sperling, regional director of the North Texas office of the American Civil Liberties Union, said of Arlington's policy.

At Piedmont High, where the mean household income was $128,900 last year, the parental universe includes "a lot of lawyers," as the history teacher, Daniel Garvin, put it, and probably a disproportionate number of civil libertarians. Even so, adult opposition to the policy has all but disappeared.

"It was very controversial the first time around because it did seem like an intrusion," said Patricia Allen, whose daughter, Whitney, is a senior at the school. "But I don't think the kids think it's that big a deal anymore."

The students articulate their positions differently.

"A lot of students think, 'Breathalyzers — that's retarded,'" said Liz Adams, 16. "Less people go, and it's less wild on the dance floor. But I don't really mind it — we just leave early."

Students said a considerable number of juniors and seniors had boycotted the dances since breath-testing was introduced in the fall of 1995.

According to a survey of students last spring, 45 percent opposed breath tests, 27 percent did not like them but were willing to tolerate them, and 13 percent endorsed their use. Another 13 percent had no opinion or did not respond.

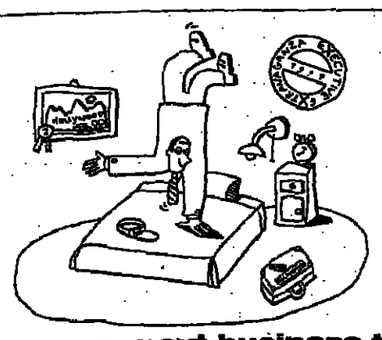
"A lot more kids will turn to drugs," said Kristi Shave, 18, a former supporter of the boycott who noted that the alcohol-detection equipment would not detect drug use. "We're teenagers. We don't feel comfortable without being kind of, you know, tanked."

A few years ago, teachers at Piedmont High say they began to sense a cloud gathering overhead. "We watched the character of our dances change," said the principal, Pam Bradford. "You found beer cans on kids. You found kids in the bathrooms, and they couldn't function. It just became very stressful."

At the end of a sometimes tumultuous meeting in October 1995, members of the school's Parents' Club endorsed the breathalyzer idea.

Audrey Shokyn/The New York Times

Lauren Toker, 17, and Joseph Petta, 16, had to submit to a pre-dance breath test.



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POLITICAL NOTES

A Ritual Gnashing of Biomedical Teeth

WASHINGTON — There were no reports of medical researchers drinking champagne from beakers after Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala presented her department's $375.8 billion budget last week. Even so, 1998 promises to be reasonably fruitful for those working in the biomedical sciences.

That promise comes not from President Bill Clinton's budget figures, but from an awareness that biomedical research enjoys enormous support in the Senate and the House, and that Mr. Clinton can moderate his requests in this area, knowing Congress will pump up the figures in the horse-trading to come.

The script, of course, called for scientists and their supporters to grumble appropriately. Calculations by National Institutes of Health economists predict that the cost of scientific research will increase 3 percent during 1997 (about 0.5 percent faster than the predicted rise in the consumer price index), which makes the National Institutes of Health's proposed increase of 2.6 percent for fiscal 1998 a net decline in buying power.

Senator Connie Mack, Republican of Florida, who last month introduced a resolution calling for a doubling of the NIH budget to $25.5 billion over the next five years, called the agency's proposed increase "paltry" and "absolutely unacceptable."

But when the wailing and gnashing of teeth subsided, several veterans of the government research enterprise conceded that the life-sciences budget could have been a whole lot worse, given the competition from other programs and the enormous pressures on the president to balance the budget. And, they believe, money is on the way.

"The biomedical research community is looking at the president's budget as something they hope and perhaps expect will be expanded on," said John Suttie of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Bethesda, Maryland. *(WP)*

Gun Lobby Leader Survives Internal Shot

WASHINGTON — Wayne LaPierre Jr., the National Rifle Association's executive vice president, has survived an internal assault on his leadership of one of Washington's most powerful lobbies — at least for the time being.

After two days of heated and often personal debate, the group's board Sunday blocked proposed changes to the organization's bylaws that would have weakened Mr. LaPierre's authority and increased the power of the board. One of the changes would have reduced the number of votes needed to remove an officer, such as Mr. LaPierre, from three-fourths to a simple majority of the 76-member board.

The perceived efforts to oust Mr. LaPierre stemmed in part from the concerns of his critics that the gun lobby had been running multimillion-dollar deficits, that membership was sliding and that the group was steadily losing influence and stature. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote:

Representative Michael Forbes, Republican of New York, who voted against Newt Gingrich to be speaker of the House and is being ostracized by many of his colleagues: "I'm not above playing hardball with them. Bottom line, we've got some close votes coming up and they need my vote." *(NYT)*

Away From Politics

• **Hospitals in New York** have begun open mandatory testing of all newborns for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, in the first such program in the United States. *(AP)*

• **California has reached** a tentative $89 million deal to buy, restore and preserve the Bolsa Chica wetlands, home to rare bird species, after more than 20 years of wrangling. *(AP)*

• **A gas pipeline explosion** near Kalama, Washington, has revealed no evidence of sabotage, according to investigators. *(AP)*

• **The U.S. Army** wants to buy 331,000 acres (132,000 hectares) of public land in the Mojave Desert in California, a proposal that has angered some environmentalists and desert users. *(AP)*

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g. Orlando	*n. Johannesburg*

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5) Winners will be drawn on April 1, 1997 and published thereafter in the newspaper. The first three correct entries drawn will be the winners.
6) Travel must be completed by March 31, 1998.
7) On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
8) The Publisher reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control arising which, in his opinion, make it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.
9) Actual dates of travel will be subject to availability at the time of booking. Availability for use of prize tickets is limited for each flight. Some flights may already be booked and consequently have no seats available for this offer.
10) Travel is not permitted between March 14/April 11, 1997 (inclusive), June 15/Sept. 15, 1997 (inclusive), Dec. 15, 1997/Jan. 15, 1998 (inclusive).
11) Airport Tax and Air Passenger Duty are not included in the prize and are payable by each passenger.
12) Entrants must be over 18 years of age.
13) Tickets are not transferable to another airline and have no cash value.
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ASIA/PACIFIC

In Hong Kong, Uncertain Exile for Chinese Dissidents

By Keith Richburg
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — One fled China in secret, to avoid jail and seek refuge overseas. Another finds himself here by accident after a trip that was supposed to take him back to China. A third says he'll stay and wait for China to come to him.

The three men are among an estimated 100 dissidents from China who now live in uncertain exile in Hong Kong. Some asked for political asylum and are awaiting passage to friendly third countries. Others are stranded after crossing the border clandestinely and being picked up by local authorities.

The majority were involved in the 1989 democracy demonstrations at Beijing's Tiananmen Square and in other Chinese cities — most after serving time in prison and continuing their democracy activities once released. Some fled to Hong Kong after Chinese government crackdowns on dissent.

While their circumstances vary, these exiles share one thing: They are believed to be in danger of arrest and imprisonment if they stay beyond midnight on June 30, when Hong Kong's British rulers retreat and this prosperous colony and financial center of 6.3 million people is handed back to China and its Communist leaders.

About 60 of the Chinese exiles do not want to leave — they have married, taken jobs and generally kept a low profile. The rest are looking to get out, and fast.

"It's very dangerous," said Hugh Yu, 30, one of the former democracy advocates. "We have no passports, no documents at all. We're just here under the Hong Kong government's protection. But after the changeover, we'll all become illegal. They could send us back to China or put us in jail."

Han Dongfang, the most prominent of the mainland exiles here, has been encouraging the other dissidents to leave, even though he himself plans to stay and face jail. Mr. Han spent 22 months behind bars before being released to undergo medical treatment in the United States. When he tried to return home to continue his union organizing, Chinese police carried him to the border and dumped him in Hong Kong. A week later, China declared his passport invalid. "They kicked me out illegally," he said.

With little fanfare, Western countries appear to be moving to help some of the dissidents leave. Of the roughly 100 here, about 40 are waiting to be resettled in third countries, including the United States. People close to the matter said last week that before China takes control, all of those who want to leave will be given third-country refuge, with about a dozen going to Britain, a few to the United States and the rest scattered, mostly in Europe.

'We'll all become illegal. They could send us back to China or put us in jail.'

Efforts to spirit Chinese dissidents through Hong Kong to the West began in earnest after the June 4, 1989, massacre of Tiananmen Square demonstrators. A clandestine network called Operation Yellowbird, using local democracy advocates, businessmen and even organized crime syndicates, brought out hundreds of demonstrators. Many of them ended up in the United States.

For some dissidents, though, the anxiety is in the waiting, with fewer than five months before Hong Kong becomes a part of China. Some of those who want to leave have no idea when they can go or what country will accept them.

"This waiting period is too long," said Li, a 31-year-old student activist who was last interviewed by a Western consulate four months ago and has not heard whether he has been accepted as a political refugee.

Mr. Li, who asked to be identified only by his surname, had fallen under suspicion in China of being involved in student-organizing activities being conducted by the prominent dissident Wang Dan. A student-union leader during the 1989 protests, Mr. Li had already served one-and-a-half years in prison for "counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitement."

He escaped from China in May 1995, traveling for two weeks, "step-by-step," as he recalls it, and being pursued by Chinese security forces at every turn. When he does leave Hong Kong, Mr. Li hopes to continue his democracy campaigning from abroad.

Mr. Yu also knows something about the inside of a Chinese prison; as a 1989 student activist in southern China, he spent one-and-a-half years in jail, but was never tried.

Mr. Yu went into business in China after his release. Using an assumed name, he sneaked into Hong Kong for reasons he asked not to be disclosed. He says he always intended to return to China, but one day before he was to go home, he was arrested by Hong Kong police, who routinely patrol the streets looking for illegal immigrants from the mainland. He now calls himself an accidental exile.

BRIEFLY

Hong Kong Assures Filipinos

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's future chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa, on Monday promised to look after the welfare of the territory's 140,000 Filipinos, mostly domestic helpers, after the handover on July 1.

Jose de Venecia, speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, who met with Mr. Tung here Monday, told reporters that the chief executive-designate gave him "the assurances to look after the welfare" of the Filipinos, who are the largest foreign community in Hong Kong.

Mr. de Venecia said the "very constructive" meeting should boost the confidence of Filipino workers in Hong Kong.

"We have received assurance from Mr. Tung that the 140,000 Filipino workers in Hong Kong will be taken care of after the handover," Mr. de Venecia said in a statement after the meeting. *(AFP)*

Summonses in Korea Steel Case

SEOUL — South Korean prosecutors summoned three politicians, including a close associate of President Kim Young Sam, for questioning on Monday over huge loans to the failed Hanbo Steel Co., a prosecution official said.

Prosecutors said they wanted to determine if any politicians had pressured bankers into extending loans to Hanbo Steel.

Choi Byung Koog, a senior prosecutor, told reporters that Hong In Gil, a lawmaker of the ruling New Korea Party and a senior official at the presidential Blue House until last year, was quizzed on whether he had received kickbacks from Hanbo. Also summoned by prosecutors were Kwon Roh Kap, a top aide to the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, and Chung Jae Chull from the ruling party. *(Reuters)*

Burma Guerrillas Vow Attacks

YE KYAW, Burma — The pro-Rangoon Democratic Karen Buddhist Army guerrilla group vowed on Monday to keep attacking ethnic Karen refugees sheltered in camps along the Burma-Thai border.

"We will continue to attack them until they all return to Burma," Captain Htu War, the group's commander, told reporters at his jungle camp on the Burmese side of the Moei River, which marks the border with Thailand. *(Reuters)*

Pyongyang Denies Kidnapping

TOKYO — North Korea on Monday denied media reports that its agents abducted a Japanese schoolgirl 20 years ago, and accused the Japanese press and South Korea of fabricating rumors.

"As the entire world is aware, we are a nation unrelated" to acts that "infringe upon human rights such as abduction and terrorism," Radio Pyongyang said in a broadcast monitored by Tokyo-based Radiopress news service. *(Reuters)*

Bullet Mistake By U.S. Disclosed

Uranium Used Near Okinawa

Reuters

TOKYO — The United States has apologized for mistakenly firing 1,520 bullets containing depleted uranium during a military exercise on a southern Japanese island near Okinawa in late 1995 and early 1996, the U.S. military in Japan said Monday.

"The U.S. government has told the government of Japan that it regrets these incidents and the late notification," said a U.S. military statement.

The Pentagon notified Tokyo about the incident only in mid-January; a Pentagon spokesman said that because the incident posed no threat to health, the United States was not required to tell the Japanese about it. The military said that the bullets, supposed to be used only for exercises in the United States, had been "incorrectly catalogued."

The ammunition was not to be used on Okinawa under a U.S.-Japanese agreement.

Japan, in its own statement, while accepting the apology, said it regretted that the United States waited a year to advise Tokyo.

"We find the incident, as well as the fact that it took the U.S. this long to report the case, extremely regrettable," Deputy Foreign Minister Sadayuki Hayashi said at a news conference.

The incident comes as Tokyo is in the midst of a dispute with Okinawa landlords who want to stop leasing their land to U.S. military bases. Forced leases for privately owned land in Okinawa expire on May 14.

Mr. Hayashi apologized for Tokyo's own delay in notifying Okinawa about the incident, saying that the United States had found the bullets to be safe and that Tokyo wanted to collect more information before making the incident public.

The disclosure comes after Washington and Tokyo agreed in December to negotiate a plan to exchange information quickly on accidents involving U.S. military forces here.

A U.S. team had assessed the environmental and health impact of the accidental use of the radioactive bullets and found there were no health or environmental risks.

The depleted uranium helps the bullets pierce armor such as on tanks. Each of the 25mm projectiles contained 5.2 ounces (147 grams) of depleted uranium, a heavy metal with about the same toxicity as lead.

A U.S. contractor recovered 192 of the bullets during a March 1996 cleanup, and Japan will conduct its own research to determine the incident's impact on the environment and whether there was a need for further cleanup efforts, Mr. Hayashi said.

The level of radioactivity measured on the island of Tori Shima, an isolated gunnery range 90 kilometers (55 miles) from Okinawa, was reported to be 10 times less than the level under which the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission would require a cleanup plan.

Agence France-Presse

Polling officers in the Indian state of Punjab counting votes. A Sikh-Hindu alliance won a landslide victory.

Alliance Victory Lifts Hopes in Punjab

The Associated Press

CHANDIGARH, India — An alliance between a Sikh religious party and Hindu nationalists won a landslide victory in the state of Punjab, raising hopes for a lasting peace in an Indian region traumatized by a decade-long insurgency.

The Shiromani Akali Dal and the Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party won 93 seats in the 117-member state assembly while the incumbent Congress (I) Party won only 14.

A small party of Sikhs who still support the struggle for an independent homeland for the religious minority failed to win a single seat.

The alliance between moderate Sikhs and the Hindu party could erase the mistrust between the two communities created during the Sikh rebellion, which has left nearly 20,000 people dead and the state's economy shattered.

Prakash Singh Badal, a rich landlord and head of the Shiromani Akali Dal, a party that once sympathized with separatists, is seen as likely to be Punjab's chief minister, a post he has held twice.

It was a "verdict against the corrupt misrule of the Congress," Mr. Badal said.

With Punjab gone, the Congress Party that once controlled most north Indian states and the federal government now controls only one tiny state in the region.

As elsewhere, the party in Punjab, once credited for crushing the insurgency and bringing peace, is in disarray, accused of incompetence and corruption.

"The Akalis were well prepared and organized well in advance for the polls," said Rajinder Kumari Bhattal, the outgoing Congress Party chief minister.

More than 65 percent of the state's 15 million voters turned out Friday for the balloting, nearly three times the figure registered when Punjab went to vote in 1992, the first after the insurgency was suppressed.

The Shiromani Akali Dal had boycotted that election in response to a call by Sikh separatist groups, but much of the separatists' influence seems to have been eroded and the issue of a separate Sikh state is no longer on India's political agenda.

Kim Consolidates Power By Promoting Generals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Kim Jong Il, the North Korean leader, has promoted a group of relatively young army officers as he apparently moves to consolidate his power base.

The official Korean Central News Agency said that he issued an order Sunday to promote four colonel generals — Kim Kyok Sik, Ju Sang Song, Kim Song Gyu and Pak Jae Gyong — to full generals.

General Pak is among an elite group of younger officers, most of them sons of North Korea's founders, who have been speedily promoted through the hierarchy, reportedly on the recommendation of Mr. Kim. He has often accompanied Mr. Kim during visits to military units.

Analysts said that Mr. Kim has gradually replaced top old-guard generals with his confidants. South Korea's government-run monitoring agency, Naewoe Press, described all four generals as Kim loyalists.

It was the first top-level military change since the death of a former defense minister, O Jin U, prompted a reshuffle of marshals and deputy marshals in 1995.

The latest change followed the death of General Thae Pyong Rol, a member of the central committee, who died last week.

"Kim Jong Il is expected to step up the promotion of his associates and loyalists in the military until he fully takes over the mantle of his father," a Naewoe analyst said.

Mr. Kim has failed to take over formally the key posts of party general-secretary and state president held by his father, Kim Il Sung, but experts believe he is firmly in charge. *(AFP, Reuters)*

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EUROPE

New Victory Of Far Right Stirs Doubts In France

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A decisive victory for the anti-immigrant National Front left French mainstream parties wondering Monday whether the voter swing toward the extreme right is limited to France's south or whether it will spread across the country in general elections next year.

In the first time it has won by an outright majority, the National Front captured 52.48 percent of the vote in municipal elections Sunday at Vitrolles, which has a population of 39,000. It is an outer suburb of Marseille, where rightist parties have long exploited resentment over high immigration.

Three persons were wounded and seven arrested in violence surrounding the election. Riot police clashed with demonstrators in several incidents in areas mostly inhabited by immigrants.

The front also controls the southern cities of Toulon, France's Mediterranean naval base; Marignane, next to Marseille; and Orange.

Jean-Marie Le Pen, who heads the National Front, said the Vitrolles victory proved that his party was on the way to becoming first in France.

But many politicians from the mainstream parties said the National Front's success resulted from a mix of causes particular to the south. The party's pledge to oust 3 million immigrants and to reserve jobs, housing and welfare benefits for French citizens struck a chord, analysts said, among a population resentful about high unemployment, rising crime and corruption.

The area also has a high number of former French residents of North Africa, who identify with the front's openly anti-immigrant positions.

The result "must be kept in proportion," said the labor and social affairs minister, Jacques Barrot. "We are looking at a very particular situation where the National Front has exploited a difficult situation."

Another reason for the front's victory was the unpopularity of the departing Socialist mayor, Jean-Jacques Anglade, who emerged second in the first round of voting a week previously. Mr. Anglade and his administration have been accused of corruption and of mismanagement of the town's bleak, high-rise public housing.

Those problems meant Mr. Anglade did not prevail even though the main parties, including the center-right groups, threw their support behind him in an attempt to defend "republican values."

The new mayor of Vitrolles is Catherine Megret, wife of the National Front's second-ranking official, Bruno Megret, who was declared ineligible to run because he spent more than the law allows in a previous campaign.

Although she is inexperienced and made no secret that she was standing in for her husband, the 37-year old Mrs. Megret drove up the party's share of the vote by attacking corruption at city hall and promising a clean administration.

Political analysts describe Mr. Megret as the main representative of the party's technocratic and modernizing faction, which is seeking to woo a disaffected working class away from the left.

The newspaper Le Monde said center-right politicians like Prime Minister Alain Juppe had to conclude that the National Front is as much their foe as the Socialist Party is.

At the same time, the paper said, the Socialists had neglected their formerly tight network of associations in working-class districts, opening the way for the front.

It sees its domination of the southern towns as a springboard for increasing power in the rest of the country. Nationwide, the party has the support of an estimated 15 percent of the electorate, but many analysts predict this could rise if employment remains at or rises above its present level of 12.7 percent.

H. Pfarrhofer/Agence France-Presse

FACING CHARGES — Elfriede Blauensteiner, 66, confronting the news media with a crucifix in hand Monday in Krems, Austria, where she went on trial on charges in the death of her 77-year-old companion. A suspect in the deaths of several elderly men, she has been dubbed the "Black Widow" by the local press.

Yeltsin's Ex-Bodyguard to Sit in Duma

Election of Shadowy Former KGB Officer Unnerves Liberal Russians

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Alexander Korzhakov, the former bodyguard who was feared as head of President Boris Yeltsin's security service until he was fired last June, won a seat in the lower house of the Russian Parliament on Monday.

Although he will be just one of 450 members of the State Duma, Mr. Korzhakov's election was no small matter for the liberal Russian political elite, which reacted with dread to news of his victory.

Mr. Korzhakov, 46, a former senior officer of the KGB, had served as Mr. Yeltsin's bodyguard, confidant and adviser for 11 years. He was not only chief of a large security apparatus that had paramilitary powers and lucrative sources of money but also controlled access to his boss and had been known to intervene on policy matters. He also was part of a group that had urged Mr. Yeltsin to launch Moscow's disastrous war in Chechnya.

During the presidential campaign last year, Mr. Korzhakov was quoted as saying publicly that he wanted to call off the elections.

"He has long been at odds with Russia's liberal democrats, including Anatoli Chubais, Mr. Yeltsin's chief of staff, who played the lead role in getting Mr. Korzhakov kicked out June 20.

Mr. Korzhakov has hinted darkly that he has compromising material concerning on many of those in power — presumably material he gathered as chief of the presidential security service. So far, he has not revealed the material.

But as a member of Parliament, he will have immunity from prosecution. Under the Russian Constitution, he cannot be detained, arrested or searched while a Duma deputy unless he is caught while committing a crime.

Mr. Korzhakov's foes immediately expressed fears that he would launch new attacks on them. He often battled with the commercial-television channel NTV, which broadcast reports at the outset of the war in Chechnya that infuriated the Kremlin.

In a commentary Sunday night, as votes were being counted, the influential NTV anchor Yevgeni Kiselyov lamented that "the compromising materials with which he has so far only threatened everybody" would "probably start to be published."

Mr. Korzhakov has hinted darkly that he has compromising materials on many men in power.

"Let those who are awaiting these revelations be afraid," Mr. Korzhakov told NTV on Monday.

Asked by Interfax whether he planned to reveal the material, he replied, "Many should fear this."

Mr. Korzhakov won election over 10 other candidates, with approximately 26 percent of the vote in Tula, a city south of Moscow, filling a vacancy left by Alexander Lebed, who became head of Mr. Yeltsin's Security Council until he, too, was fired in October.

The Tula campaign was a bizarre, festive and confused one, in which voters were plied with free vodka, tea and chocolate. Mr. Lebed was popular in the region, where he had once commanded an airborne division, and he endorsed Mr. Korzhakov last autumn, although he later derided him as "just a bodyguard."

Mr. Korzhakov, an elusive figure, has made it clear that he would be no friend of the current regime. During the campaign, he said, he discovered from talking to voters that "the current leadership is inept."

"To put it crudely," he said, "it is state impotence."

■ Yeltsin Fires State TV Chief

Just one year after giving him one of the country's most powerful media jobs, Mr. Yeltsin fired Russia's embattled state television chief, replacing him with his deputy, The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Eduard Sagalayev came under attack last week from several top officials of the network, known as RTR. They issued an open letter accusing him of using network funds "for his own gain" and running the company according to "dictatorship and arbitrary rule."

In a television interview Monday night, Mr. Sagalayev denied those charges, blaming unidentified "enemies" for using the letter-writers against him.

Mr. Sagalayev said he had asked Mr. Yeltsin on Monday to relieve him of his duties to preserve morale at the network.

Mr. Yeltsin named the television commentator Nikolai Svanidze to replace Mr. Sagalayev. Mr. Svanidze hosts the weekly newsmagazine show "Zerkalo" and has been the network's deputy chairman since 1996.

Muslim-Croat Clash Leaves One Dead

Agence France-Presse

MOSTAR, Bosnia-Herzegovina — One person was killed and about 20 were wounded Monday as Croats and Muslims clashed in the divided town of Mostar, UN and military officials said.

Spanish NATO troops moved into the city in armored vehicles and separated battling crowds after Croats opened fire on Muslims visiting a cemetery.

UN officials said that a crowd of about 100 angry Croats, some of them armed, had massed outside the headquarters of the local representative of the international force, Sir Martin Garrod.

Meanwhile, a similar number of Muslims gathered on the Carinski bridge, across the Neretva River from the Croats.

Three teams of Spanish troops, each consisting of six armored vehicles and 30 soldiers, were deployed on the bridge to keep the two crowds apart.

A UN spokesman, Alexander Ivanko, said the Croats had opened fire on the Muslims visiting a cemetery in western Mostar, which is held by the Croats.

The mufti of Mostar, Sead Smajkic, who led the visit to the graves, said, "Our intention was to go peacefully and pray in a dignified manner."

UN workers in Mostar said the fighting broke out after the Muslims confronted a Croatian crowd holding a carnival at which they intended to burn an effigy of Bosnia's Muslim president, Alija Izetbegovic.

Tensions between the rival ethnic groups have remained high despite a nominal Muslim-Croatian political alliance.

Aid workers say the city is tense after 15 explosions, many from hand-held rockets, in the center in the last week.

NATO troops have stepped up patrols.

Mostar was the scene of fierce fighting in the Bosnian war when Croatian forces tried, without success, to drive the Muslims out.

Albanian Protesters Strip Police and Burn Uniforms

The Associated Press

VLORE, Albania — Angry crowds threw stones and attacked riot police in this southern port Monday, beating some policemen and then burning their uniforms, guns and equipment in a public bonfire. One man was killed and about 50 injured, state television reported.

The police responded by firing in the air. Some stood on the roofs of buildings and threw stones down on the crowd, but they appeared unable to quell the second consecutive day of violent unrest over the failure of high-risk investment schemes.

Vlore, 95 kilometers (60 miles) south of Tirana, has been the flashpoint for rioting that began when the investment funds, in which hundreds of thousands of Albanians put their life savings, began to collapse. Protests, some accompanied by sporadic violence, began in mid-January and have occurred in a half-dozen Albanian cities.

The protests have taken on an anti-government focus because many people believe that President Sali Berisha's Democratic Party either benefited from the schemes or should have acted sooner to control them.

Mr. Berisha was meeting in Tirana, the capital, Monday with members of Parliament.

A government statement accused leftists of organizing the violence. The statement, carried by the state news agency ATA, added that law enforcement officials "are fully determined and ready to respond to terrorist acts."

State TV said a man had been killed, though it did not say how he died or whether he was a policeman or a demonstrator.

About 50 people, including policemen, were hospitalized in Vlore, according to the television report. On Sunday, at least 22 people were injured in clashes between the police and rioters.

Up to 7,000 people attacked about 100 riot police Monday morning, trapping 20 of them who had fled into a building.

The crowd pursued them, beat them, stripped off their uniforms and seized guns, helmets and shields. The policemen then were let go, and the uniforms and equipment were burned in the center of town.

Then the crowd surged toward a police station, throwing stones and flaming sticks wrapped in rags.

A helicopter landed on the roof of the police station and evacuated three policemen. Witnesses said their faces were bloodied.

On Sunday, uniformed men beat opposition leaders who have criticized the government's handling of the investment schemes and threatened others in a café frequented by politicians and journalists.

Neritan Ceka, head of the opposition Democratic Alliance party, was struck several times with a truncheon.

The Interior Ministry blamed the attack on "drunken people" and said the police were investigating.

Hundreds of thousands of Albania's 3.2 million people, for decades the poorest in Europe, invested their life savings or money they earned working abroad in the funds, which the government outlawed as pyramid schemes.

The funds offered extremely high interest rates, with the first investors paid from the deposits of later investors. They eventually failed when no new investors were brought in, and later investors lost their money.

BRIEFLY

Military Court Gets Priebke's Retrial

ROME — The highest court in Italy decided Monday that a military court should hear the war crimes retrial of a former SS captain, Erich Priebke, a court official said.

The court had to rule on which branch was competent to hear the case, after military and civilian judicial authorities both concluded they did not have jurisdiction.

Mr. Priebke, 84, is tied to the massacre of 335 men and boys in 1944.

At his first trial, a military court in August found Mr. Priebke guilty but freed him, citing an expired statute of limitations. The ruling caused an uproar, and the verdict was quashed on appeal in October. *(Reuters)*

Neo-Nazi Editor Convicted in Berlin

BERLIN — The young editor of a neo-Nazi newspaper was convicted Monday of disseminating unconstitutional propaganda and incitement to racial hatred. He was sentenced to one year in prison.

The presiding judge, Hans-Juergen Bruening, called the 25-year-old defendant, Hans-Christian Wendt, a "spiritual arsonist" and "a con man blinded by ideology."

Mr. Wendt, a leading member of an extreme rightist group, The Nationals, edited the Berlin-Brandenburger Zeitung, a neo-Nazi newspaper. The court also found he participated in the dissemination of neo-Nazi pamphlets. *(AP)*

30,000 Dutch Pigs To Be Slaughtered

AMSTERDAM — The Netherlands will begin the slaughter of 30,000 pigs Monday in a bid to contain a swine fever outbreak that has spread to 11 farms in the south of the country in a week, the Farm Ministry said.

"The pigs will be killed at a location at the center of the outbreak," a spokeswoman said. Swine fever is highly contagious but is not harmful to humans. *(Reuters)*

Moldova Holds Talks With NATO Leader

KISHINEV, Moldova — The NATO secretary-general, Javier Solana Madariaga, discussed the alliance's planned expansion with Moldovan leaders Monday.

Moldova — a former Soviet republic of 4.3 million people — is not seeking membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but has said it is eager to serve as an intermediary between the Western alliance and Russia, which opposes its enlargement.

"We are facing important decisions to be taken in the security on Europe in 1997," Mr. Solana said upon his arrival for a one-day visit, "and I would like to exchange views with the authorities of your country." *(AP)*

3 Go to Mir Station In Russian Rocket

KALININGRAD, Russia — A Russian rocket carrying a German and two Russian astronauts to the Mir space station lifted off successfully Monday.

It took off from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Kazakstan. A burst of applause broke out at the control center in Kaliningrad when, nine minutes after liftoff, the third stage of the rocket detached as planned, sending the capsule on its route to Mir.

A German physicist, Reinhold Ewald, accompanied by Vassili Tsiblyev and Alexander Lazutkin of Russia, is scheduled to spend three weeks on Mir.

Mr. Ewald, 40, will undergo a series of experiments, many of them on the effects of space travel on human health, in preparation for longer space journeys in the future. *(AFP)*

INTERNATIONAL

24 Slayings Mark Finish Of Ramadan In Algeria

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — Armed groups killed 24 people at the end of Algeria's most violent holy month of Ramadan since a Muslim insurgency began five years ago, sources said Monday.

In the most brutal attack, attackers disguised as policemen in the south Algiers suburb of Eucalyptus on Friday slit the throats of 14 civilians from three families, said people who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Another group killed a couple and their six-month-old child in Beau Fraisier, a neighborhood in the hills of Algiers, these people said.

Mohammed Madani, a 52-year-old former soccer star, was shot and killed as he left a mosque in Vieux Kouba, a south Algiers suburb, after Friday prayers, his family said.

Outside the capital, attackers slashed or hacked to death six civilians in Draa Senane, near Medea, 100 kilometers (60 miles) south of the capital, the sources said. Some of the victims were beheaded.

A wave of massacres and car bombings killed 350 people and wounded 700 during Ramadan. Cemetery keepers have been busy, trying to keep up with burying the dead.

"We're overwhelmed, the graves we dig every day aren't enough," said a gravedigger in Al Alia cemetery on the eastern edge of the capital.

More than 60,000 people have been killed by Muslim militants and Algerian security forces since the insurgency began.

The Muslim uprising started when the government canceled parliamentary elections in January 1992 that the Islamic Salvation Front was expected to win. The militants seek to establish a state based on Islamic law.

Madagascar Cyclone Toll Is 53

Agence France-Presse

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar — At least 53 people were killed and more than 500,000 made homeless by a tropical cyclone that struck southern Madgascar two weeks ago, according to the latest official toll, which was issued Monday.

The figure is provisional as two districts are still cut off.

Martin Bernetti/Agence France-Presse

Rosalia Arteaga sitting at her desk in the presidential palace in Quito, after her appointment as head of a caretaker government.

Interim Leader Hints at Holding Power in Quito

Claudia Daut/Reuters

The ousted Ecuadoran president, Abdala Bucaram.

Reuters

QUITO, Ecuador — The new interim president, Rosalia Arteaga, raised doubts Monday about a military-backed deal to hand over power to the head of Congress as early as Tuesday.

On Sunday, Miss Arteaga was appointed head of a caretaker government as part of an agreement between lawmakers and the armed forces to end the crisis that erupted Thursday when President Abdala Bucaram was ousted by Congress on grounds of alleged mental incompetence.

Congressional sources said the deal was based on the understanding that Miss Arteaga would step down within a few days, once legislation was approved allowing the congressional leader, Fabian Alarcon, to be appointed interim head of state.

Mr. Alarcon, who would retain Miss Arteaga as vice president, would serve until August 1998, when new elections would be held.

But Miss Arteaga, a 40-year-old lawyer and former education minister, raised doubts about the "transition deal" in a news conference at the presidential palace Sunday. She said Mr. Alarcon would be unable to assume the presidency until constitutional reforms were approved allowing Congress to appoint a president.

Such reforms require the approval of more than two-thirds of the 82-member Congress, and Mr. Alarcon, the only likely candidate, could have a difficult time mustering the necessary votes.

Mr. Alarcon was initially voted in as president by Congress on Thursday, after two days of demonstrations protesting Mr. Bucaram's austerity plan had paralyzed the country. But legal questions arose over the ability of legislators to unilaterally select a replacement president.

Mr. Bucaram gave up his fight for the presidency Sunday after the military withdrew its support.

The accord that paved the way for Mr. Alarcon to succeed Miss Arteaga specifies that he could be appointed by a simple majority. But Miss Arteaga said the deal was legally flawed.

"Under the current constitution, Congress does not have the capacity to designate a president," she said, adding that it needed to "enact the pertinent reforms in order to proceed."

She said she intended to remain in office "as long as necessary to restore democratic order."

Mr. Alarcon said Miss Arteaga, who spoke about the direction economic and social policy would take under her government, appeared to be suffering from delusions of grandeur.

BRIEFLY

Pope Hopes to Visit Holy Land

JERUSALEM — Pope John Paul II wishes to visit the Holy Land within the next three years, a Vatican envoy told Israel's chief rabbi Monday.

"He expressed a great wish to come, and especially, if possible, before the year 2000," Cardinal Edward Cassidy told the rabbi, Israel Meir Lau. Cardinal Cassidy said the visit would not take place this year.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel invited the pope to visit when the two leaders met at the Vatican last Monday. Israel and the Holy See established diplomatic relations in December 1993. Mr. Lau noted that he had also extended an invitation to the pope on behalf of the foreign minister at the time, Shimon Peres, in 1993.

Cardinal Cassidy, who heads the Pontifical Commission for Religious Relations with the Jewish people, suggested that the pope's visit might depend on progress in the Arab-Israeli peace process. "It is something very high on his program as far as desires are concerned, but actually it depends a little bit on how the situation develops," he said." *(AP)*

Voters Registering in Nigeria

LAGOS — Nigerians began registering Monday for elections, part of the military government's program to transfer to civilian rule.

Nigeria's electoral commission said it expected to register about 50 million voters, in a population of about 100 million, within the next 10 days.

At St. Peter's registration center on Ajele street in central Lagos, more than 150 people had registered within two hours of the opening. "I'm registering because I want to make sure there is a change of government next year," said Ade Eniola, a young man waiting in line at the center.

Nigeria's last attempt at democracy ended in chaos when the previous military ruler annulled a presidential vote in 1993. General Sani Abacha, who seized power in the aftermath of the annulment, has promised to hand over power to an elected president next year, but his critics say the transition program is a ruse to perpetuate his own rule. *(Reuters)*

Palestinian Women to Be Freed

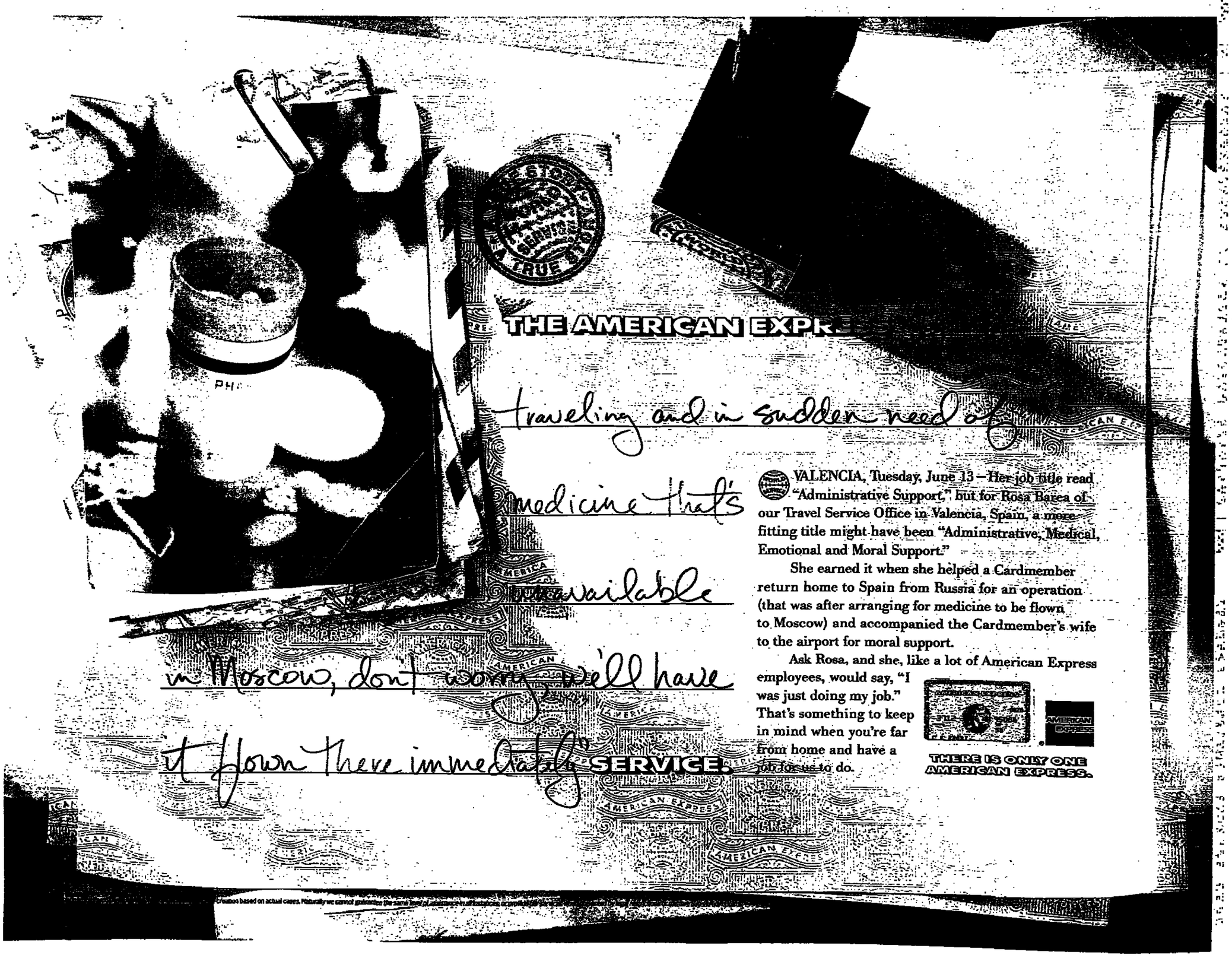
JERUSALEM — Israel's Supreme Court cleared the way Monday for the release of 23 Palestinian women held prisoner, throwing out an appeal by families of Israeli terror victims.

The women, whose release was promised in the interim Israel-Palestine agreement signed by the previous Israeli government, were expected to be freed Tuesday. Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, planned to greet them in the West Bank town of Ramallah following their release from the Tel Mond prison in central Israel.

Separately, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel held a cabiner session to discuss plans for further Israeli troop withdrawals from rural areas of the West Bank.

Under the accords, the first of three such handovers to Mr. Arafat's government is supposed to take place by March 7. The extent of the withdrawals, which has not been specified, threatens to become the next major stumbling block in the peace process.

David Bar-Ilan, Mr. Netanyahu's top aide, said no decision had been made on the scope of the withdrawals. Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai stressed at the cabinet meeting that Israel alone was responsible for determining the size of the withdrawals. *(AP)*



INTERNATIONAL

Celestial Private Eyes for Hire

Cover the Hot Tub: Somebody May Soon Be Watching

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Commercial spy satellites are about to let anyone with a credit card peer down from the heavens into the compounds of dictators or the backyards of neighbors with high fences.

The first satellite is scheduled to fly into orbit in April or May, another in December and perhaps a dozen in all during the next decade.

The launchings will end a monopoly that advanced nations held for nearly four decades on orbital espionage.

Rivaling military spy craft in the sharpness of their photos, the new U.S.-made satellites are designed to see objects on the ground as small as a yard or so in diameter — cars and hot tubs, for example.

While the new craft pose knotty security and privacy questions, their builders tend to play down such issues and instead pledge to aid cartography, law enforcement, oil exploration, disaster relief and urban planning, among other things.

"The possibilities are endless," says a brochure from Earthwatch Inc. of Longmont, Colorado, which is first in line to send up the new satellites. "Vacationers will plan exotic sailing cruises along foreign coasts. Small retail businesses will have a better understanding of demographics."

Images are expected to cost as little as a few hundred dollars each, depending on whether an order can be filled from archives or requires a satellite to turn a camera on a new part of the Earth.

The Clinton administration approved this commercial use of spy technology in 1994 to help aerospace companies facing post-Cold War contractions and to challenge foreign rivals in the emerging industry of civilian surveillance from space. Today, much of the American activity involves gear and contractors that once were, or still are, part of the sprawling government complex for espionage, as well as former federal officials.

While federal and private specialists have quietly discussed the shift for years, the actual debut of a fleet of commercial spy satellites is expected to prompt wide debate over the new industry's promise and peril for nations and individuals.

"The biggest market for this information is going to be foreign governments that can't afford their own reconnaissance systems," said Albert Wheelon, a former official with the Central Intelligence Agency who helped shape the nation's early spy-satellite program.

"The issue is going to heat up the first time we get a real crunch between two friends, like Pakistan and India," he added. "Right now, we have an incomplete policy. I don't think the government thought through the issues thoroughly enough."

Analysts say the implications of the shift will probably take decades to sort out politically, militarily and perhaps legally, in court cases involving possible invasions of privacy. Over all, they add, the subject is exceedingly complex and ill suited to blanket condemnation or praise.

"It's bad because it's going to give countries like Libya and North Korea reconnaissance capabilities like those of the United States," said John Pike, head of space policy at the Federation of American Scientists, a private group in Washington. "But it's good because it's going to significantly improve the ability of citizens to monitor governments."

To date, the Commerce Department, which coordinates control of the private work, has issued licenses to nine U.S. companies, some with foreign partners, for 11 different classes of satellites, which have a range of reconnaissance powers.

While the new craft pose knotty security and privacy questions, their builders tend to play down such issues and instead pledge to aid cartography, law enforcement, oil exploration, disaster relief and urban planning, among other things. Foreign governments that cannot afford spy satellites are expected to be big customers.

The total number of spy-class satellites that will reach orbit is hard to predict, but specialists say at least a half-dozen are likely to debut in the next two or three years.

Makers of the satellites say the market for space photos might eventually reach billions of dollars annually.

The visual power of spy craft is usually expressed as the length, in meters, of the smallest feature that analysts can see when photo processing is pushed to the limit.

In the mid-1980s, the French government moved to the edge of the espionage realm with its civilian Spot satellites, which had a resolution of 10 meters (33 feet), and could aid urban planning and the reconnaissance of large military targets, such as warships.

In 1987, Moscow began selling photos with a resolution of five meters. The imagery, from spy operations, was limited geographically and badly out of date. But it prompted fears in Washington of foreign rivals.

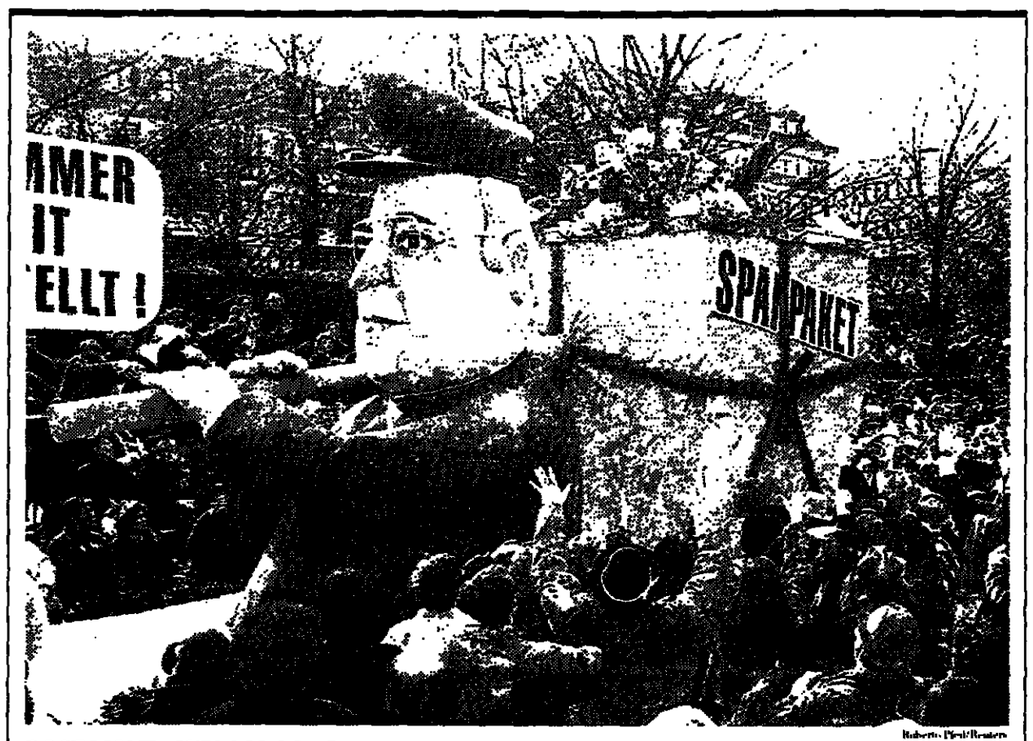
In 1992, the Russians raised the ante by beginning to sell old imagery with a resolution of two meters — good enough to see planes, tanks and troop movements.

The Bush administration responded by easing American regulatory barriers. In early 1993, it granted a license for a commercial craft with three-meter resolution.

The Clinton administration's 1994 decision was the most dramatic step, giving the go-ahead for craft with a resolution of slightly less than one meter.

Today, the rules let U.S. companies photograph anything from space and sell the fresh imagery on the open market. But the government retains the right to switch off their cameras in time of war or international tensions, a plan known as shutter control.

The federal government also has the right to screen and limit the American companies' foreign customers. Nations likely to be denied access to the imagery include Iraq, Libya, Cuba and North Korea. But some specialists say front companies will probably evade export prohibitions, as they have repeatedly done for atomic, chemical, biological and missile technologies.



ROSE MONDAY IN COLOGNE — An effigy of Chancellor Helmut Kohl bearing a cost-cutting package.

Britain Could Be Barred From EU Border Vote

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Britain and Ireland could be left out of the decision-making process in a future border-free European Union, while non-EU members could be allowed an active role, the Dutch EU presidency suggested Monday.

Under a proposal submitted to EU treaty negotiators, officials from Norway and Iceland would be allowed to vote on matters concerning the border-free Schengen area, while representatives from London and Dublin would not.

"These countries are Schengen members," a Dutch diplomat said, referring to Norway and Iceland, two non-EU countries. "It would be difficult to imagine that Schengen members could not sit in on decision-making procedures."

At issue is the future of the 1985 Schengen Agreement, a pact between mostly EU countries, which abolishes border controls and increases cooperation on police matters. Many EU member states want the agreement to be extended to the Union when a new treaty is drawn up, possibly this summer. Not all EU countries have signed up for Schengen, while some non-EU members have joined.

Britain says it will not lift its border controls. Ireland, which has an open border with Britain, cannot join Schengen without London.

Dorothy Fosdick, 83, Adviser On U.S. Foreign Policy, Dies

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Dorothy Fosdick, 83, the foreign policy expert who helped fashion the United Nations, the Marshall Plan and NATO in the 1940s, advised Adlai Stevenson in the 1952 presidential campaign and then spent nearly three decades as Senator Henry Jackson's chief Cold War strategist, died last Wednesday at a hospital in Washington.

Her sister, Elinor Downs, said the cause of death was cardiac arrest.

From the early months of World War II, when the United States began planning for the postwar world, until President Ronald Reagan opened the final phase of the struggle against the Soviet Union with his "evil empire" speech in 1983, Ms. Fosdick was in the thick of national foreign-policy planning and debate.

Along the way, she consistently took such a hard line against the Soviet Union and was such a passionate and articulate advocate of military might that her colleagues sometimes had to remind themselves that she was, in fact, the daughter of the Reverend Harry Emerson Fosdick, the famous pacifist pastor of Riverside Church, the Rockefeller-backed bastion of New York liberalism.

After obtaining a doctorate in public law from Columbia University, Ms. Fosdick taught sociology and political theory.

Her academic career came to an end early in 1942, when she was recruited by the State Department's opaquely named Division of Special Research and was assigned to begin planning for a postwar international organization.

Over the next few years, she helped shape the Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco conferences, which laid the groundwork for the United Nations.

Her contributions were so impressive that in 1948 at the age of 34, she became the only woman on the State Department's newly formed Policy Planning Staff, a high-level, in-house think tank of nine strategic planners whose work under George Kennan and later Paul Nitze helped shape the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

During the 1952 presidential campaign, Ms. Fosdick became so enamored with the Democratic nominee, Adlai Stevenson, that she became his chief foreign policy adviser and had a romantic fling with him.

In 1954, after a period as a freelance writer, Ms. Fosdick, whose books included "What is Liberty?" and "Common Sense and World Affairs," became chief foreign policy adviser to Senator Jackson, the Washington State Democrat known for his expertise in military affairs.

In time, Ms. Fosdick was eclipsed on the public stage by some of her admiring young protégés, among them Richard Perle, who became an assistant secretary of defense, and Elliott Abrams, who became an assistant secretary of state.

Donald MacDonald, 88, U.S. Rear Admiral

Rear Admiral Donald John MacDonald, 88, who commanded a destroyer in some of the heaviest sea battles of World War II, died on Jan. 17 at his home in Washington.

In 1940, he became executive officer on the new destroyer O'Bannon and then her commander in combat in the Solomon Islands in the Pacific.

Bulgaria Clears Way for Early Vote

Agence France-Presse

SOFIA — The opposition Popular Union on Monday became the third party to turn down an invitation to form a Bulgarian government, paving the way for elections in April and ending a month of uncertainty and protests.

Under the constitution, President Petar Stoyanov had to ask three parliamentary groupings in descending order of size to form a government to replace the one led by the former prime minister, Zhan Videnov, who stepped down in December with the economy in disarray.

Now that the Popular Union, a coalition of the Democratic Party and the Agrarian Union, has declined Mr. Stoyanov's invitation to form a government, he is free to appoint a caretaker government and call early elections.

Mr. Stoyanov, who backs the opposition, had first to invite the governing Bulgarian Socialist Party, the largest parliamentary grouping, to form a new government. Under intense pressure from the opposition, the Socialists declined the offer last Tuesday.

On Friday, Parliament's second largest grouping, the Union of Democratic Forces, followed suit.

The Popular Union, the Union of Democratic Forces and the Movement for Rights and Freedom have staged a month of demonstrations and strikes to press for elections far before the Socialists' mandate expired at the end of 1998.

Press reports said Mayor Stefan Sofiyansky of Sofia could become the interim prime minister.

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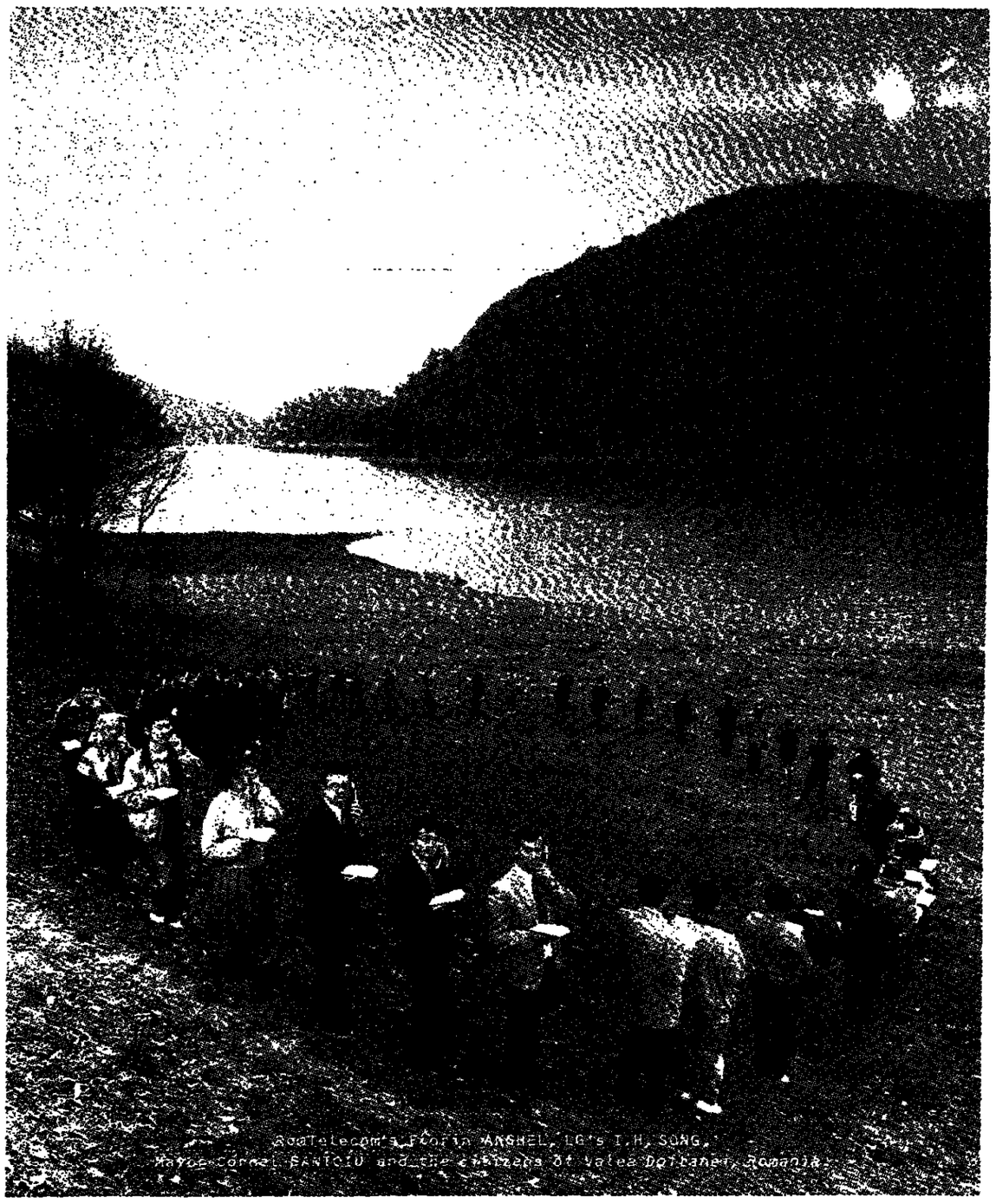

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Feed North Korea

According to all available indications, famine is stalking North Korea. For political reasons, the United States thus far is reluctant to feed the hungry. It should put those politics aside and offer help.

North Korea is undoubtedly the world's least deserving country. Its paranoid and tyrannical rulers keep its 23 million inhabitants inside a virtual prison, and within that isolated Stalinist nation an untold number are locked up in a real gulag.

The government routinely threatens South Korea and its allies, the United States and Japan, in the vilest terms, and it has sponsored bloody terrorism. Last September, when a North Korean spy submarine ran aground off the coast of South Korea, commandos spilled into the woods. Now the North has angered the South by agreeing, in its desperation for cash, to accept nuclear waste from Taiwan.

Meanwhile, old accusations have reappeared of North Korean agents kidnapping Japanese girls — allegedly to provide models of Japanese behavior for North Korean spies-in-training.

With such a record, it would seem obvious that the United States should offer no help. In this case, though, the obvious answer is not the right one.

The downfall of the North Korean regime is fervently to be wished for, but using famine to bring that about is more than risky. Famines breed chaos, not democracy. The current regime could be replaced, difficult as it is to imagine, by something worse.

North Korea's million-man army could launch a suicide attack. A hungry population could press against the South Korean border.

Even setting those dangers aside, humanitarian motives should prevail. U.S. policy has long held that starving children should be fed, no matter how evil their rulers. U.S. grain went to Ethiopia when its regime was unswervingly anti-American (and in the process won the respect of many civilians who knew what was going on and today remember U.S. help). The United States helped feed Iraqis, Sudanese, Angolans.

Why is it not upholding this humanitarian tradition now? Mostly because South Korea objects to providing food aid. Last fall South Korean officials said they would be flexible if only the North apologized for the submarine intrusion.

Improbably and thanks to U.S. diplomacy, the North apologized — and now the South remains reluctant, insisting that North Korea engage in face-to-face diplomacy. This is a worthy goal, but it should have nothing to do with the famine.

In fact, the United States should set only one condition for providing food — that North Korea allow sufficient UN monitors into the country to ensure that the food ends up where it should.

All other issues should be negotiated separately.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Don't Humor Helms

Trent Lott and his fellow Republicans may feel a need to humor Jesse Helms in his erratic management of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but they only embarrass themselves and the Senate by letting Mr. Helms hijack a treaty that would ban chemical weapons. Mr. Helms plans to set aside consideration of the treaty until he can force the State Department and the United Nations to reorganize themselves. That could take years.

The Chemical Weapons Convention bans the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and restricts international trade of otherwise innocent chemicals that can be used as weapon ingredients.

It was negotiated by the Republican administrations of Ronald Reagan and George Bush and signed while Mr. Bush was still in office. Endorsed by 68 nations, it goes into effect this April whether or not the United States has ratified it.

If Washington misses that April deadline, Americans will be legally excluded from the new international inspection and monitoring bodies the convention establishes, and U.S. chemical companies will face punitive restrictions treaty negotiators meant to be applied to rogue states like Libya, Iraq and North Korea.

Ratification of the convention is strongly supported by the Clinton administration, America's military leadership, the chemical industry, most Democrats and many Republicans. Last year, it was endorsed by a bipartisan 13-to-5 majority in the Foreign Relations Committee that included Republicans Richard Lugar, Fred Thompson, Craig Thomas and Olympia Snowe. It is also strongly supported by such leading Republican authorities on military issues as Senator John McCain and William Cohen, the new secretary of defense.

At present, international law only prohibits countries from being the first to use chemical weapons in combat. By extending that ban to production, storage and use, as well as monitoring trade in potential weapons ingredients, the new convention will reduce the risk that American troops or civilians will be subjected to chemical attack by future enemies or terrorist groups.

Even without the treaty, the United States is committed to destroying most of its own chemical weapons stocks. With it, it will be easier to get other countries to eliminate their supplies as well.

That includes a Russian nerve gas program Mr. Helms has called attention to in recent days.

Treaty opponents also complain that the new inspection system may not be able to detect small quantities of prohibited chemicals. But the Pentagon is confident that no militarily significant quantities could slip through the inspection net.

The convention looked headed for passage last September until the presidential candidate Bob Dole endorsed a pair of amendments that would have effectively blocked ratification. That swung enough Republican votes to imperil the necessary two-thirds' majority, leading the Clinton administration to withdraw the convention temporarily from Senate consideration.

No one expects Mr. Helms and his fellow Republicans to follow the Clinton administration's policy recommendations slavishly, but there is a difference between reasonable debate and blind obstruction. On a matter of such clear importance and bipartisan agreement, the Senate should not allow itself to be manipulated by Mr. Helms.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Brazil's President

President Fernando Henrique Cardoso's ambitious reform program for Brazil is already bearing spectacular fruit, pounding down inflation and lifting trade barriers just two years into his five-year presidential term. But five years is just not enough to turn the great but limping ship that is Brazil. Which is why, if all goes well, the lower house of Brazil's legislature will approve a bill that could clear the way for a constitutional amendment to allow him to seek re-election. The president is currently limited to one term.

President Cardoso passed his first and toughest hurdle when the lower house voted in favor of the measure two weeks ago. A second lower-house vote must now be taken, followed by two votes in the upper house. If the legislature says yes to the proposed amendment all four times, voters will make the final decision in October 1998.

When Mr. Cardoso began his program as finance minister in 1994, inflation was running at 5,000 percent annually. Today, the rate hovers around 10 percent, the lowest level since the 1950s. His initiatives toward free trade are also making progress. But he needs more time to undo the barriers built by decades of isolation and protectionist legislation.

The president's bid for re-election has raised a few eyebrows among those who fear it may trigger a re-election fever among national leaders across the hemisphere. Has democracy truly taken root in the hemisphere, they wonder. Are government institutions strong enough to withstand a strengthened executive power? These are valid questions. However, they don't apply in the case of Brazil. There the separation of powers and the equilibrium of forces are evident. Brazilian voters should be able to return a successful president to office.

— Los Angeles Times.

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Germany's Problems Should Trouble Us, Too

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

BERLIN — Strolling down Friedrichstrasse, just a few blocks east of what had been the wall, you would imagine that an economic miracle is happening all over again in Germany.

Arising from the drabness that was the hallmark of the old Stalinist regime is a consumer utopia. For block after block, every designer label you've ever heard of competes for the brightest and most stylish storefront. Donna Karan, one sign informs us, is coming soon.

Money is pouring in here from private developers and from the federal government, which is preparing to move the capital from Bonn to Berlin. The skyline is a thicket of cranes, the eastern landscape pockmarked by construction sites and teeming with earthmovers.

The mere attempt to integrate the broken and decrepit economy of the East into the West German economy is a heroic act. But bold as the project is, its costs are high and Germany is in a serious funk. Last week it was reported that January's unemployment rate had reached 12.2 percent, the highest recorded since the 1930s. In Berlin itself, unemployment went over 15 percent.

To measure how worried the political class is about this, you only have to notice how often the word "Weimar" is now mentioned in the public debate. The Weimar Republic tried to implant democracy in Germany after World War I. It came crashing down in a catastrophe of inflation and unemployment and Hitler took power.

The Weimar analogy is strained. Germany is now a very rich country. It has kept inflation in check. And democracy is deeply implanted, all the more so by the struggle in the East to secure it. In the sea of bright lights and fancy labels of Friedrichstrasse, there is a slightly run-down but welcoming building that made the rest of the street possible. The "House of Democracy," as it's known, is where democratic dissidents from the old regime plotted and hoped.

But you can have fewer problems than Weimar and still have problems. Werner Kolhoff was the spokesman for the mayor of West Berlin when the wall came down and is now the city editor of the daily Berliner Zeitung. He worries about an interlocking series of resentments that economic stagnation is producing: of West against East and East against West; of Germans against foreign workers; of the young against the system.

"This new statistic is a shock for the country," said Mr. Kolhoff, who hopes the new unemployment numbers will shake what he sees as a stagnant political system averse to the word "change."

A deep caution does characterize German politicians. The Christian Democrats of Chancellor Helmut Kohl first won election after World War II under Konrad Adenauer's slogan "No Experiments." Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats traditionally characterized themselves as "Safe, Social and Free," meaning that they would take few risks and preserve Germany's large welfare state, its market economy and its democratic institutions.

But the existence of that welfare state and a powerful union movement makes the main opposition party, the Social Democrats, conservative in its own way. A party of the democratic left that enjoyed its heyday in the 1960s and '70s, the Social Democrats have achieved so many of their goals that they may have more reason to fear change than the Christian Democrats. Among their achievements: job security, high pay, extensive unemployment benefits and universal health coverage.

Voter frustration with the caution of both parties has created strong support for third parties (including a big protest vote in Berlin for the successor party of the old Communist regime) and an impatience with politics in general.

Peter Glotz, a former Social Democratic leader who is now the rector of a new university in eastern Germany, speaks of the alienation of young people from both of the big political parties.

"Those who are good, young and left joined Amnesty International and Greenpeace," he said. "Those who are good, young and right go work for BMW." They forget party politics altogether.

The hard part is that German politicians have a reason for being cautious. Their system of mixing social benefits and free markets has worked. It implanted democracy, created a high degree of social justice and, until recently, led to a thriving market economy.

Mr. Kolhoff notes that many Germans who want change would also protect the parts of the system that have protected them.

There is no doubt that a rigid system, created by a self-satisfied political class, needs changing. The welfare state needs reforming. But the German "social market economy," as it was dubbed, is a remarkable achievement of postwar democracy. The trouble it's in depresses Germany, but it should worry the rest of us, too.

Washington Post Writers Group.

While Americans Fret, Foreigners Applaud U.S. Success

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Anyone who regularly encounters foreigners here or abroad comes to know that, once you put aside the squeak of the day, they often appear to possess a higher regard for the United States than many Americans do. We get caught up in sweaty partisan debate about particulars, and tend to discount our own high-flying rhetoric. They see our larger capacities, and compare our, to them, successful strivings with their unrequited ones.

Take the president's State of the Union address last week. The programmatic core of it, his education program, was met with telling volleys from sundry Washington ramparts and immediately submitted to the political wars. On past form, however, you can expect many Europeans to take this program more positively — as further evidence of American seriousness in gearing up for a global economy in the postindustrial age. Education as economic ladder and social solvent is something that Europe's students of rigidity can understand.

The special scandal of the European political economy is the unemployment rate — twice the American figure, stubbornly resistant to constraint and especially deadly to the young. Europeans are aware to the point of shame that year after year their societies are consigning large numbers of their young to the dole — a generous dole by American standards, but a life without dignifying work.

Meanwhile, many Europeans stand amazed at the U.S. performance in creating jobs — at a rate of 2 million-plus a year — with good growth and low inflation thrown in. This record strikes Europeans as an unmatchable triumph of social policy as well as economic management. Yes, there are good jobs and not-so-good jobs, homeless people, guns, drugs, an underclass, but the provision of work for young people coming of working age marks payment on a prime generational due.

Here we come to the nub of it. The Europeans invented the social contract embedded in the modern welfare state, and now they can neither afford it nor adequately alter its terms. We Americans lash ourselves for falling into the same bind, but from the trans-Atlantic perspective our efforts to break out look far bolder and more effective than Europe's own.

President Bill Clinton boasted in the State of the Union that with four years of growth in his first term, "we" won back the basic strength of the American economy. You do not have to give him all the credit in order to grant that on the post-Cold War political measure on which these things are now judged, the American economic performance establishes American global leadership just as surely as the American military performance did in the Gulf War.

Remember "anti-Americanism"? It is hard to recall a time when the run of politically minded Europeans that an American journalist meets here was more openly admiring and respectful of America.

Ending a six-year Washington posting recently, the Financial Times columnist Michael Prowse delivered a paean to the American historical achievement in defeating Nazi Germany, containing communism, aiding Western Europe and the developing countries and ensuring "the survival of a broadly free-market global system during decades when nearly all of Europe's intellectuals were bitterly opposed to the very concept of laissez-faire."

The greatness of the United States, he concluded, lies in its commitment to individual freedom: "Nothing else accounts for its extraordinary dynamism, for its breathtaking innovation in every field from science and culture to business and sport."

Not that America has delivered to all its citizens the full promise of a free society. There can be no excuse for slacking off. But it is rewarding if not also helpful to see ourselves as — by my impression — many others see us, especially now that we are being seen in a favorable light.

The Washington Post.

Balanced Budget Bamboozlement: Clinton Postpones the Pain

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The Clinton "balanced" budget pretense is now plain to see: Delay two-thirds of any spending slowdown until after leaving office. When the time to cut comes, he'll be gone.

Do you suppose candidate Al Gore, scrambling leftward for the Democratic nomination in 2000, will then subscribe to proposals loaded on the back end for reducing the rate of spending made by President Bill Clinton in 1997? Or that a President Gore would cut environmental spending in half, as Mr. Clinton's budget now proposes?

Hold not the breath. We should ask the VP if he will carry out promises made in today's Clinton budget by the man who won't be there. He can only respond with a mouthful of mush.

The rhetoric of "balance" being perpetrated by Mr. Clinton is a fraud. He orates about making "the tough choices," but — with the exception of the gutsy way he double-crossed gullible veterans — he shoves the hard part beyond his presidency. Tough choices get postponed until tomorrow.

If this budget is any guide, Mr. Gore will kick the can on to the day after tomorrow. This year, he had one big opportunity to sop up red ink — by getting Mr. Clinton to put the valuable broadcast spectrum up for public auction, as FCC Chairman Reed Hundt, a Gore ally, privately urged.

But Mr. Gore was not about to deny the media lobby its corporate welfare; instead, he issued one forlorn bleat about broadcasting in the public interest, as his cover for the missed opportunity to bring the Treasury tens of billions for the public's airwaves.

The second fraud in the Clinton "someday balance" is the pretense of tax cuts. Almost every dollar of "cuts" — as in his plan to subsidize years of college to remedy the failure of union-stultified lower schools — is offset by proposed tax increases elsewhere, or by his extensions of taxes due to expire. His expected tax revenues presume that the business cycle has been repealed.

And how is the Republican Congress responding to these pie-in-the-sky promises of budget balance in the next millennium? By perpetrating a fraud of its own — slyly pretending to take the Clinton proposal seriously.

This is what's on the elephant's memory: Last year, with Gingrich talk of willingly taking a "train wreck" of government shutdown to achieve an end to decades of deficits, the poll-driven Mr. Clinton savaged the deficit hawks by heaping compassion on dependent old folks and single women.

That's why we hear no more brave Republican talk of the president's budget being "dead on arrival." Instead, Trent Lott's strategy is to welcome the Clinton fake-balance as a basis for compromise and then nibble it to death. Balance, like God or the Devil, will be in the details.

Maybe it's politically astute to counter a phony budget-balancing act with a phony welcome. But by fighting pretense with pretense — by letting the president bamboozle the public into believing we are already on the road to ending deficits — the Republicans undercut both current budget balancing and the realism needed for a balanced budget amendment.

Most Democrats don't want that amendment because it would make permanent today's taxpayer tough-mindedness. They'll try to generate fears that such discipline will cause a depression and sink Social Security, but their best argument is based on logic: Why amend the constitution when a balanced budget is just around the corner?

The truth is that it is not. Recent declines in the deficit are a result of booming times, not normal times. Splitting the difference between Mr. Clinton's budget and timid Republican counterproposals won't stop the red ink.

If we are to reduce the debilitating dependence on government, we must let workers and investors keep more of their earnings and savings. And if we are to reduce government borrowing, we must curtail entitlement spending now, starting this year in the real America, not wait until "out years" in Never-Neverland.

Says Mr. Clinton: Not to worry, balance is on the way, delay the spending curbs and trust my successor.

The Republican response should be: Stop fooling the people with promises of "out years." Our children will be forced to pay interest tomorrow on the debt we choose to run up today. It's up to us, now, to lift the crushing burden of debt from our next generation.

The New York Times.

First the Commies, Now Clean Air

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — Here we go again.

Hoping to prevent 40,000 premature deaths per year while easing the health problems of children with asthma and other respiratory illnesses, the Clinton administration is proposing tough new anti-pollution standards that would lower the current levels of smog and soot in the air.

Industrial leaders do not think this is a good idea. They have already launched a multimillion-dollar assault on the new proposals, complaining they will cost too much money, will slow down the economy, will raise the price of consumer goods, will force people to carpool and — perhaps most ominously — will threaten the weekend barbecue.

If this were a sporting event, I might ask for whom you were rooting — the kids with asthma who have a tough time breathing whenever there's a bad air day or the powerful representatives of the oil industry, the mining industry, the Association of International Automobile Manufacturers, the American Bus Association, the Chemical Manufacturers Association, etc.

The problem with the industry groups is that they lack credibility.

They always claim that taking steps to improve air quality will lead to economic catastrophe. U.S. News & World Report, in January 1976, noted that E. B. Speer, chairman of the board of U.S. Steel, had declared that "the lifeblood of America's economic strength" was being undermined by the Clean Air Act of 1970.

Mr. Speer wanted the law weakened. Luckily, a more sensible approach prevailed. In 1977 the law was expanded and strengthened.

An article last month in the National Journal had an item that showed just how wrong industry can be. The article pointed out that during the 1990 Clean Air Act debates, "electric utility industry officials asserted that curbing sulfur dioxide emissions would cost $10,000 per ton. Today reductions are being made for as little as $100 per ton."

The new standards proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency would lower the permissible levels of ground-level ozone (commonly known as smog) and the airborne microscopic particles that typically result from the burning of coal, gasoline, oil and diesel fuel. These particles are technically known as particulate matter and are commonly referred to as soot.

A series of well-documented scientific and medical studies have linked ozone and particulate matter to decreases in lung function and other forms of respiratory distress in children and adults, to increases in emergency-room visits and hospital admissions and to increases in mortality.

According to the American Lung Association, children playing outdoors in ozone levels 33 percent below the current standard have experienced as much as a 20 percent loss of lung function. The problem is worsened by the fact that ozone levels tend to be highest on warm, sunny days — when kids are most likely to be playing outside.

Mortality studies, according to the association, have shown that "the average life span shortening resulting from exposure to particulates is on the order of two years." That implies, association officials said, "that many individuals in the population have lives shortened by many years."

Big business contends that it would cost too much to do much about these problems. Overall air quality is improving, so why bother to do more? If the kids are gagging, if the old folks are wheezing and gasping for breath, if some of our lives are somewhat shortened — well, that's the price of prosperity.

The Environmental Protection Agency, in its cost-benefit analysis of the proposed regulations, estimated the costs at $8.5 billion and the benefits, including saved lives and reduced medical expenses, at $120 billion.

But industry strategists are focused on other matters. A radio spot that was prepared to run in Chicago but was eventually pulled said that barbecue grills and even lawn mowers might be banned by the new regulations. A voice in the ad expressed fear that we Americans might be forced "to change the way we live."

You might have thought that something equivalent to the Communist threat had arrived, and that the evils associated with clean air must be resisted at any and all costs. Except that we've heard this hysteria before. The proponents of bad air need a new approach.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Republican Rx

ALBANY, New York — The Republican majority in the State Legislature, which began business with a comprehensive programme for the reform of everything and was to take a short cut to the millennium, now finds its resolution sicklied o'er with the pale case of apprehension lest the party has, in the Western phrase, "bitten off more than a chew." Senator Platt, who went South to enjoy the fruits of victory, has been summoned to avert further calamity.

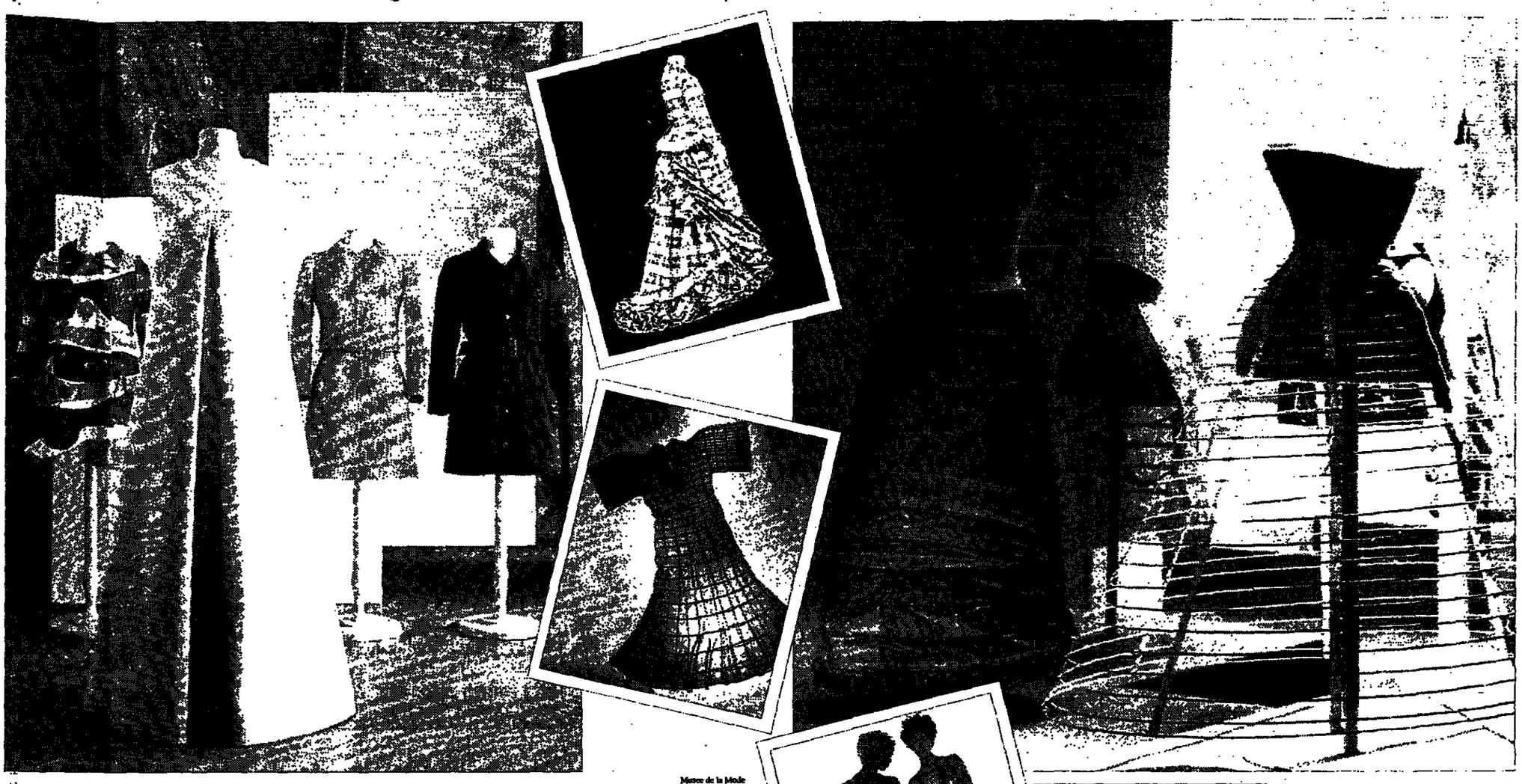
1922: Indian Massacre

ALLAHABAD, India — Graphic details of the massacre of 22 Indian police last week by Gandhi volunteers at Chauri Chaura, in the Gorakpur district are published today [Feb. 8] in the *Pioneer*. About 3000 volunteers formed into a procession and, headed by 4 or 5 men in homespun clothes carrying Swaraj (Home Rule) flags, marched to a police station. After setting fire to the station and driving the police out of the building, the mob killed them in the most brutal fashion.

1947: Peace Treaties

PARIS — Peace treaties between the Allied nations and Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland were signed in Paris yesterday [Feb. 10] in the Galerie de la Paix of the French Foreign Ministry. The signing was done amid an atmosphere of high protocol but under strong protest from all the former satellite Axis countries except Finland. Not permitted to make verbal protests during the ceremony as the result of a Big Four decision last week, the representatives of the defeated nations took exception to the treaties by means of diplomatic notes which they filed through proper channels.

Fashion Through the Years: How to Distill Its Essence?



Musee de la Mode

Mini and maxi from the 1970s, Victorian madras-check dress and lattice dress by Vionnet from the 1930s.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One hand holds a hat box; the other is tucked into a fur muff. You can almost hear the tip-tap of dainty feet and the swish of the bustled velvet skirt. The parade of behatted, Belle Epoque, doll-size figurines is one of the rare moments when fashion springs to life in France's new Musee de la Mode (Fashion Museum).

It also vibrates from the video screens inside the display cases: here a vivid glimpse of modern street style in all its madcap diversity; there a milliner in the deprived war years making frivolous Parisian confections out of wood shavings, or a tangoing couple expressing the energy of 1920s fashion.

"It is difficult to catch a fleeting moment when fashion is so ephemeral — so I want to make people think for themselves and to see the exhibition as a work in progress," says Lydia Kamitsis, the museum's curator.

The objects on display in the 1,500-square-meter (16,000-square-foot) permanent exhibition space will change every six months — to rotate the 16,000 archive costumes and 35,000 accessories and to encourage the public to make regular visits.

The museum — which has been beset by political power struggles — finally opened last month with a society gala. The dinner was presided over by France's culture minister, Philippe Douste-Blazy, and Helene David-Weill, president of the central union of decorative arts, who says that the museum will confirm Paris as "the capital of creation, ideas, savoir-faire and refinement."

The three-floor museum, which includes a documentation and study center and state-of-the-art technology, is now housed in the Rohan wing of the Louvre, with its entrance up a noble stairway from the Musee des Arts Decoratifs.

Yet the initial impression of this fashion museum is disappointment. Is it the battleship-gray walls designed to give a neutral background? Or the show's theme of "body geometry," which seems too arcane to tell the exhilarating tale of 20th-century fashion and the sociological changes it reflects?

A silhouette frieze showing fashion's changing shapes from crinolines through bustles to miniskirts makes a striking visual introduction. But the story then unfolds backward — starting with an indeterminate long dress and a cyberspace suit to represent the 1990s and then back, by decade and century, to the days when a woman was symbolically caged in a panniered skirt or crinoline.

The story of this century is the emancipation of body and spirit, and Kamitsis picks on pants for women as the key.

"They were the motor for a new type of society," she says. "Since the introduction of pants, there has been nothing so radical."

Yet you will search in vain for the symbolic Yves Saint Laurent pantsuit that expressed woman striding into a man's world. Although the sexual revolution is represented by a miniskirt and bodysuit by Andre Courreges.

You don't have to take a feminist point of view to stage a modern museum show. But each piece should at least capture the essence of its time: the droopy, flower-children anarchy of the hippie era, or the power suit and baroque flamboyance of the 1980s. Instead, everything seems atypical: a jangling, dangling jeweled bodice from the futuristic Pierre Cardin, a black pantsuit from colorful Lacroix, and nothing significant from Saint Laurent.

Only as fashion rolls backward does it make sense, with an excellent selection of slender, light 1930s dresses showing the roots of fashion modernism, and a display of the art and craftsmanship of Madeleine Vionnet, who donated 150 dresses in 1952.

And there lies the problem. If you are obliged to rely on gifts, with acquisitions on a restricted budget, how to create a truly representative collection?

"I tell all my friends — I am always asking people to donate," says David-Weill, who says that gifts have included important period costumes from families cleaning out their chateau attics.

The upstairs galleries tell a lucid story: the decorative dandified vests of the 18th-century beau; wispy neoclassical dresses; bombastic Victorian gowns, and a dramatic crinoline by Charles Frederick Worth that Kamitsis describes as "emblematic of his work and his spirit." These outfits are presented in a context, with a backdrop of alpine scenery for plaid walking dresses and a salon mirror for the Worth dress. That staging seems incoosistent with the earlier displays and dated compared to, say, the video projection of rococo curlicues.

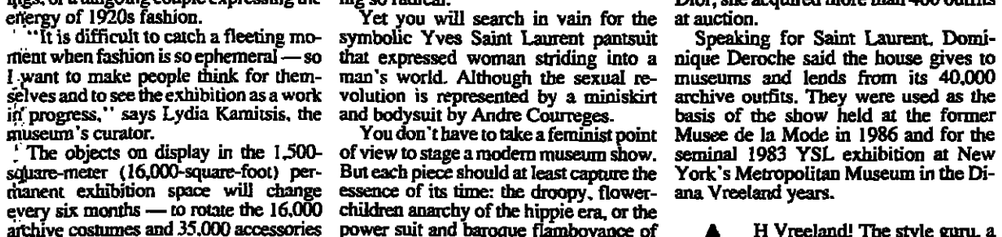
What could be done to make the part of the show that is in current memory seem more effective? Couture houses make donations and loans to museums worldwide. Marika Genty, archivist at Chanel, says that she has access to 3,000 outfits and that during a 10-year stint at Dior, she acquired more than 400 outfits at auction.

Speaking for Saint Laurent, Dominique Deroche said the house gives to museums and lends from its 40,000 archive outfits. They were used as the basis of the show held at the former Musee de la Mode in 1986 and for the seminal 1983 YSL exhibition at New York's Metropolitan Museum in the Diana Vreeland years.

AH Vreeland! The style guru, a former editor of Vogue, casts a long shadow over fashion exhibitions, for she set a standard of theater and drama and anticipated the popularization of museum culture. She also, by giving Saint Laurent the first museum show of a living designer, raised the aspirations of fellow couturiers, who now often stage self-curated (and self-vaunting) shows.

Since fashion exhibitions have become crowd pullers and pleasers, it is hard for museums to keep up custodial standards while competing in the entertainment business.

The Musee de la Mode has noble aims, but it will be judged as much by the traffic in visitors as by its critical acclaim. Today's museum public is familiar with multimedia and virtual reality — and it is savvy about fashion. That suggests an exhibition that is as lively as fashion television and as entertaining as a visit to Nike Town.



Silhouettes in fashion from the Dior New Look, through the hippie caftan, to the 1980s power suit.

Musee de la Mode (crinolines); Pierre Villard/SIPA (partygoers)

Crinoline cages; Courreges minis; Ines de la Fressange with Jean Paul Gaultier; Kamitsis with Douste-Blazy.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Some sports cars, for short
5 Foundation
10 Yield
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15 Novelist Jong
16 Jump at the Ice Capades
17 British heavy metal group
19 Canned meat brand
20 Disney's Dwarfs, e.g.
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37 Androcles' friend
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39 On behalf of
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45 Countenance
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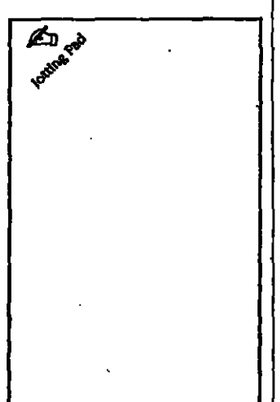
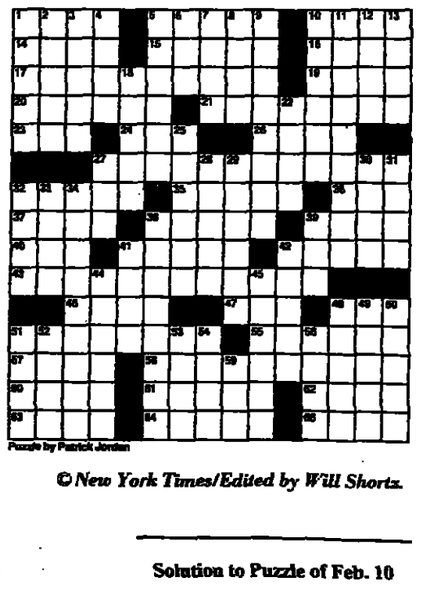
53 Model Macpherson
54 Very funny fellow
56 Makes one's jaw drop
59 Dad's namesake: Abbr.





Puzzle by Patrick Jordan

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 10

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The 'Baby' of Museum Collections

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The two museums with renowned fashion and textile archives are the Metropolitan Museum's Costume Institute in New York and London's Victoria & Albert Museum. How do they respond to the challenge to appeal to the public without traducing standards and to enlarge their collections with restricted budgets?

Richard Martin, curator at the Met, says the collection is "built by clients — women who wore the dresses are the donors." He solicits gifts or loans of specific pieces, but is wary of designers looking for glory by "dumping" outfits on the museum.

He also stresses independence, as witnessed by the current New Look show.

"No one from the house of Dior would have done the show — it is an outsider's point of view on Dior," he says.

The V&A will open "The Cutting Edge," an exhibition of 50 years of British design in March. According to the curator Valerie Mendes, the active acquisition policy has included getting examples of John Galliano's work from the outset and asking designers for donations. But even if fashion is "a baby in the history of museum collections," Mendes insists that the same principles are applied in assessing any object.

She is also aware of the problems posed by designers staging flamboyant shows.

"They have a pristine quality and that makes our task that much more difficult," says Mendes. "Fashion is the most biodegradable of the decorative arts — it has been loved, been worn, been creased. We have to make it appealing."

Suzy Menkes

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International Education

A Quiet Crisis For Germany

Officials Fear Universities Are Losing World Prestige

By Joseph Fitchett

HEIDELBERG — Encrusted on a hillside between the Neckar River and a Rhineland castle, this small university town is a jewel among the country's seats of learning. The steep streets seem to hold faint echoes of student princes carousing; wooded paths evoke long walks pondering the teaching that made Germany a cultural power. In the tea shop, crowded with hikers on a Sunday, the walls are covered with black-paper silhouettes and photographs of students with dueling scars in the Prussian tradition.

For generations, a foreign elite has been drawn to postgraduate studies in Germany, once a world leader in philosophy and the sciences. This academic tradition, particularly engineering and other science-based fields, survived Nazi rule, and even after World War II, German postgraduate degrees were prized professional credentials that often offered the keys to success abroad. In Scandinavia, most doctors trained in the German medical tradition until English gradually took over in the postwar decades.

International prestige and foreign students are still strong at the University of Heidelberg, perhaps partly because the town has helped preserve a local personality even as enrollment has grown to 30,000 — a medium-sized student body for Germany. Most German universities have not fared so well as Germany's image as an intellectual leader has declined, officials and educators say.

Especially at big universities in major cities, the specialists say, enrollments have mushroomed, facilities are overcrowded, teaching has become more impersonal and the foreign contingent has dwindled to insignificance in the overall mix. The same problems exist at universities in the new *lander*, aggravated by the provincialism inherited from decades of Communist control.

"It is a quiet crisis for us," a German diplomat said, explaining that the foreigners used to be a vital component in university communities, making these institutions more cosmopolitan in outlook and helping keep at bay any risk of insular attitudes.

Currently, the average foreign contingent of 4 percent in German higher education is "not satisfactory for a country which seeks to be internationally oriented and wants to invest in the younger generations of partner countries," according to Barbara Ischinger, executive director of the German Fulbright Commission.

A recent Foreign Ministry report warned bluntly that Germany is losing the benefits of having an influential body of foreign alumni who traditionally have been good-

Continued on Page 14

Agence France-Presse

Vice President Al Gore and President Bill Clinton watch computer-conferencing at a school in San Francisco.

The Anatomy of Medical Ignorance

By George Ridge

TUCSON, Arizona — At first Dr. Marlys Witte, a surgery professor at the University of Arizona, found that even her own colleagues resisted the proposed new course.

Grant applications were returned with shock. Dr. Witte wanted to teach "Introduction to Medical and Other Ignorance" — now proudly referred to by former students as "Ignorance 101."

To Dr. Witte and her students, however, ignorance is not bliss. She wants medical students to understand that what is unknown about diseases and their cure far exceeds what is known.

"As teachers we often give information that is misinformation," she explained. "Textbooks spend eight to 10 pages on pancreatic cancer without ever telling the student that we just don't know very much about it.

"We would be better off giving the students ignorance. There should be four or five pages left blank to be filled in by future doctors, or even by students in their research."

Scientists admit that their life is an exploration of ignorance, said Dr. Witte. Her exploration of the subject began in 1984.

Responding to one of Dr. Witte's early grant requests, a foundation director said that he would resign before his organization funded ignorance. Dr. Witte was asked if she would change the title. She refused. She said that she and a philosophy professor, Ann Kerwin, who helped develop the course, sought a synonym, but no word encompassed their goal so well.

Now the American Medical Association assists with funding, and Dr. Witte has brought in medical experts from around the world to lecture on the unknowns of their discipline.

While on campus, they proudly wear the title of Distinguished Ignoramii, "with all rights pertaining thereto."

The list includes Dr. Terence J. Ryan of Oxford University, a leading dermatologist; Dr. Leo Clodius, of Zurich, known in plastic and reconstructive surgery, and the late Dr. Lewis Thomas, dean of Yale and New York University schools of medicine and the intellectual inspiration behind Dr. Witte's class.

Student research and spin-off seminars sponsored by Dr. Witte around the world have presented many unanswered questions. For example:

- Was syphilis behind Mona Lisa's smile?
- Is the push for mammography backed by solid evidence?

Continued on Page 15

Online Lessons: Defining Limits

Jury Is Still Out on Role Of the New Technology

By Barry James

PARIS — Can a machine take the place of a caring teacher? The question is of practical as well as of philosophical and ethical importance as information technology theoretically makes it possible for people to learn anything, anytime, anywhere.

In most countries, however, schools are places of civic formation as well as learning. And teachers, who typically account for 90 percent or more of education budgets, are often among those most strongly opposed to a hasty introduction of new technology.

The use of the technology therefore may remain limited in primary and secondary education, although it does hold great promise in teaching children with special needs or those who, for one reason or another, are homebound.

The World Bank, a principal funding agency of education projects in the developing world, argues that technologies such as television, computers and radio can at best only complement teachers.

But information technology seems likely to play an increasingly important role in higher and continuing education. One of the principal tasks of lower-level schools in the future may be to teach children how to develop their ability to go on learning throughout their lives.

This was the main message of a report to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization last year by an international committee headed by Jacques Delors, the former president of the European Commission. It said that the complexity and rapidity of technological change make lifelong education an imperative for the future.

"In a complex world of constant change, where knowledge becomes obsolete every few years, education can no longer be something that one acquires during youth to serve for an entire lifetime," according to two experts, William E. Halal and Jay Liebowitz, writing in a report for the World Future Society.

"Rather, education must focus on the ability to continue learning throughout life. Fortunately, the information technology revolution is creating a new form of interactive education that should blossom into a lifelong learning system that allows almost anyone to learn almost anything from anywhere at any time."

Continued on Page 15

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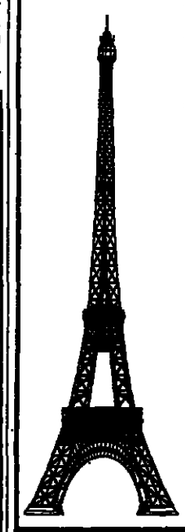

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Is U.S. Less Hospitable? Boom in Foreign Students Seems to Be Over

By Edward B. Fiske

WASHINGTON — For more than four decades, American colleges and universities have had a seemingly irresistible appeal to students from other countries, and the education of foreign students in the United States has been a growth industry.

The number of international students studying in U.S. institutions of higher education soared from 34,232 in the 1954-55 academic year to a record 453,787 in 1995-96, according to the Institute of International Education. Trade experts cite higher education as a major export industry that contributes $7 billion a year to the American gross domestic product.

The dramatic growth of the post-World War years, however, now appears to be coming to an end. The latest figures show that last year's increase in foreign student enrollment was a mere 0.3 percent, the smallest growth rate in a quarter century.

"The numbers are quite worrying," said Richard M. Krasno, the president of the institute, which tracks the trends under a grant from the U.S. Information Agency. "If you believe, as I do, that foreign students coming to the United States is in our national interest, then we have every reason to be concerned."

Analysts attribute the leveling off of foreign student enrollment to a variety of factors, including growing competition from Australia and other industrialized countries, the founding of indigenous universities in developing countries and a growing sense that the climate for foreign students in the United States is becoming less hospitable.

The hospitality problem is expected to be exacerbated later this year with the implementation of immigration legislation recently enacted by Congress that will increase surveillance of nonimmigrant students and scholars. It will also require institutions to pay a fee of up to $100 per person to finance the new tracking procedures.

"There seems to be an increasing atmosphere of intolerance in this country," said Naomi Collins, executive director of NAFSA: Association of International Educators. "Congress has focused on foreign students as if they were all potential terrorists."

Past growth in the number of foreign students is generally attributed not only to the prestige of American colleges and universities but to the size, diversity and flexibility of higher education in the United States. English was also valued as a language, as was knowledge of American culture and business practices.

According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United States attracts about 32 percent of the 1.3 million students who study outside their homeland, down from 40 percent in the early 1980s.

"While the numbers are not yet decreasing, our market share is going down," said Mr. Krasno. "If we were a corporation looking at this kind of trend, we would be concerned."

The institute's latest annual statistical report, "Open Doors, 1995-96," notes that the majority of foreign students in the United States are Asian. Japan leads the list with 45,276 students, followed by China, South Korea, Taiwan and India. The report also noted that 84,400 American students were studying in other countries, a growth of 11 percent over the previous year.

American colleges and universities welcome foreign students for a variety of reasons, including their impact on domestic students.

"We want our students to have contact with the world," said Jerry Wilcox, director of the International Students and Scholars Office at Cornell University, which has 2,609 foreign students this year. "That's why we put $1 million of our own money into need-based scholarships for foreign undergraduates alone."

The economic value of foreign students has by no means gone unnoticed. Most foreign students pay their own way, and the Institute of International Education estimates that foreign students put out $3 billion a year for tuition and fees, another $4 billion for travel and living expenses, and that they create 100,000 American jobs.

The U.S. Department of Commerce lists the higher education industry as the fifth largest exporter of services in the country. Several factors have led to the declining growth of foreign students, starting with the growing availability of universities in other countries.

"It's getting more difficult to recruit," said John Klockentager, vice president of Buena Vista College in Storm Lake, Iowa. "When we first went to Taiwan in 1986, the country could only educate 20 percent of its students. They have now built enough capacity to handle 45 percent."

Many academics are quick to add that competition from indigenous institutions is a healthy development. "One of our purposes in training foreign students has been to build up universities back home," said Catheryn Cotten, who works with foreign students at Duke University in North Carolina.

Competition is also coming from other industrialized countries that see higher education as a thriving industry. Universities in Japan and Britain have become aggressive recruiters, and Australia has made the building up of its foreign student population a major objective of its trade policy.

Australian embassies market the nation's higher education system, and universities have begun delivering services through partnerships with local institutions throughout Asia and the Pacific. A recent official report projected a fivefold increase in the number of foreign students in Australian universities over the next 15 years.

By contrast, U.S. information offices have been closed in many countries, and college officials wonder why American policy toward foreign students appears to be shaped more by the Immigration and Naturalization Service than by the Department of Commerce.

EDWARD B. FISKE is a former education editor of The New York Times.

German Universities Fear a Loss of Prestige

Continued from Page 13

will ambassadors and salesmen for German exports. Instead, the nation's universities are no longer attracting a promising cross-section of potential foreign leaders for a formative period of studies in Germany, the report said.

It noted that of the 125,000 foreign students in Germany in 1992, one-fifth came from two countries — Iran and Turkey. The only Western country significantly represented was France, with fewer than 5,000 students.

"Germany has become a weak competitor, especially in Asia," the report said, explaining that the United States and Australia succeed much better in attracting foreigners because both countries actively market their higher education facilities.

While German students must work out their own arrangements, U.S. universities treat potential students like customers, offering them convenient one-stop applications for degree courses and financial aid, the report said.

Calling for radical innovations in the German approach, the report said that top students who want to study abroad rarely consider Germany these days. To begin with, it said, most potential college and even graduate students face a language barrier because of the insistence in Germany on a strong command of the language — in contrast to a willingness in the United States or France to see some courses taught in foreign languages.

If "there seems to be an unwelcoming atmosphere for foreigners," the report said, it is partly because the German system is no longer in step with changes in higher education elsewhere. For example, the lack of short, specialized courses at German universities may stem from misguided conservative views that any change will undermine academic rigor and thoroughness. In any case, the report said, foreign students are often unprepared for what they find because they have not received good counseling of the sort dispensed by American and British institutions.

The decline in Germany's popularity as a place to study is liable to accelerate, the report warned, if there is a shortage of promising foreign students to publicize the country and advertise the value of its academic degrees as qualifications that are a match — often more than a match — for BAs earned in U.S. universities.

Of course, not everyone in German education has been waiting for this alarm bell to change things. Already, the Fulbright Commission's Mrs. Ischinger says that "all in all, I am quite optimistic that German universities will increasingly offer 'international curricula' and one- or two-year master's programs and thus continue to attract foreign students."

Heidelberg University, taking a leaf from the competitive techniques of privately funded U.S. institutions, has started to ask its foreign alumni for help in creating recruitment networks abroad — an innovative step in Germany where universities are financed by the state and traditionally have never felt the need to promote themselves.

More broadly, Mrs. Ischinger, who is familiar with campus conditions as a professor at Cologne University, insists that the problems of foreign students are shared by many university-level Germans in a system that has exploded in a generation: from fewer than 400,000 students in West Germany in 1962, total enrollment is approaching nearly two million today in unified Germany.

Many of the changes needed to attract foreign students, such as a wider selection of courses, better student orientation and career counseling, are needed just as much by German students, she said, noting that universities have grown in size but not in flexibility and that, as a result, students often lose their bearings.

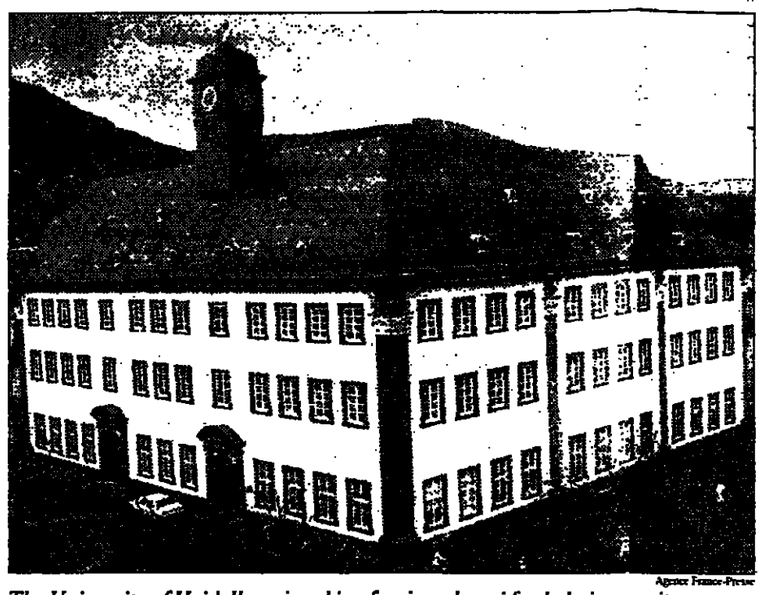
Although Germany's Fulbright program is the world's largest with an annual budget of 15 million Deutsche marks ($9 million) from the German and U.S. governments, it is in no position to change the system by itself. But it does try to sponsor foreign students and teachers to broaden the ties of German academe to the wider community.

Funding more than 700 grants a year equally split between Americans and Germans, the program strives not only to subsidize good scholarship but also to set an innovative tone. A new venture, in conjunction with the German private sector, brings American students to Germany for an academic year followed by a business internship. Mark Walter, a graduate fellow last year from the United States, concluded that his weeks at Daimler-Benz were "more valuable than any trip to the library I've ever made."

The challenge of shaking up the intellectual environment is especially acute in the new lander, where several hundred Fulbright-funded U.S. teaching assistants have been helping meet the overwhelming demand for English-language teaching in a system where until recently the first foreign language was Russian. The commission has also funded U.S. scholars in architecture, law and business at Leipsig and Dresden and the smaller universities to help them make the transition to international practices.

"We find that loads of good U.S. academics are very excited at the prospect of living some of the pioneer days on this new frontier," Mrs. Ischinger said, a phrase that sounded like a new breeze stirring in German academia.

JOSEPH FITCHETT is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.



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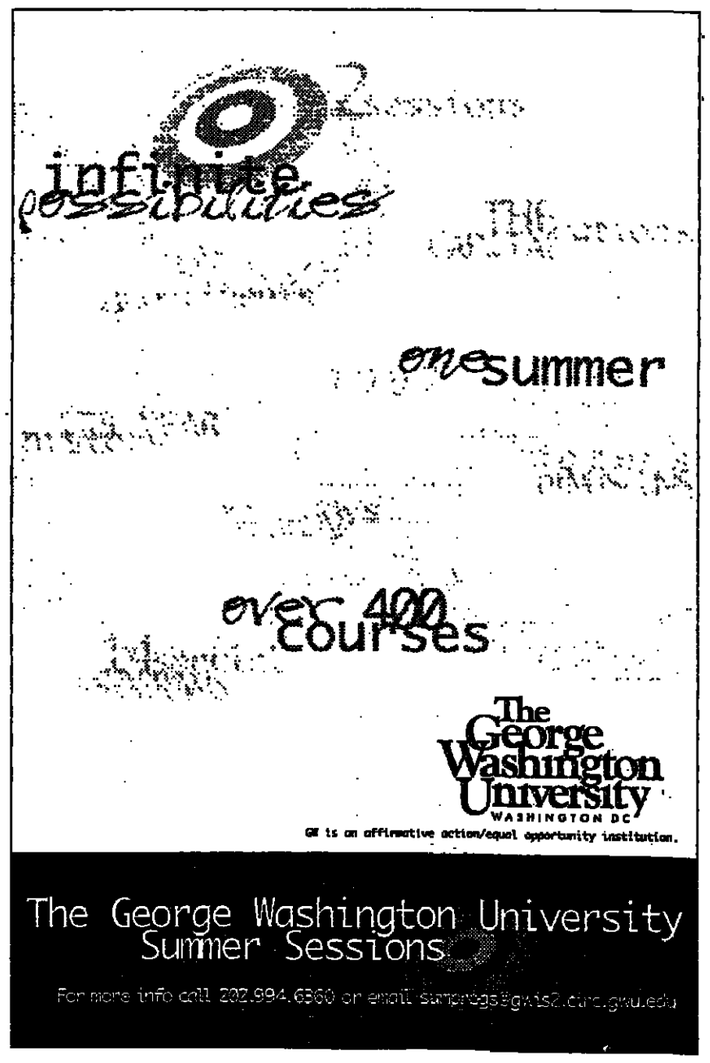

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

U.S. Campuses, a Rush to Click On to Computerized Learning

ph Rosenbloom

IN — Since the start of
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ing" higher education, according to Carol Twigg, vice president of Educom, a nonprofit group that advises universities on technology matters.

A 1996 survey of 403 colleges and universities by the Washington-based American Council on Education found that many had reached a "takeoff point" in exploiting computers for classroom learning, said Elaine El-Khawas, a professor at the University of California at Los Angeles and the survey director. Four-fifths of the institutions reported spending more money on computer technology last year than the year before.

As administrators rewire their campuses with high-speed cable to handle elaborate computer traffic and upgrade both computerized hardware and software, they are assessing the gains. "More effective, faster, more accurate learning" is how Ms. El-Khawas summed up the results so far.

But some educators question whether computer-based learning methods represent much of a leap forward for higher education at all.

"It takes a lot of resources to do this stuff, in capital expenditures and staffing," said Gerard McCartney, chief information officer at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and an authority on educational technology. "It's not clear that you wouldn't get the same results in spending it in more conventional ways — hiring more teachers and having a lower student-teacher ratio, for example."

Not so, said Mr. Clark, at least not as far as the Harvard Business School is concerned. He said that the business school ought to be a living model of the kind of technologically advanced working world in which many of the school's students must operate as managers when they leave Harvard.

"We wanted the nature of the school itself to be part of the educational experience," he said.

And Mr. Clark portrayed the computerized learning tools that the school is developing as an essential complement to its case-study method.

For a course in organizational strategy, for instance, a video clip is integrated into a computerized, interactive exercise. The case concerns the Thermo Electron Corp., a Massachusetts high-tech firm. The students' assignment: analyze whether Thermo Electron is wisely hoarding more than $1 billion in cash reserves.

When a student clicks on the video, the gray-haired image of the Thermo Electron chairman, George Hatsopoulos, appears. He recounts: "In the past when we've had even a small amount of cash, some of our board members said, 'What do we need all that cash for?' " He and his brother, John, continue in that vein for 29 seconds.

With such computerized enhancements, Mr. Clark said, the "material is richer, and you can take things deeper and hook the student into the real world in a way that you couldn't do before."

ANOTHER university that has plunged into computerized learning is Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, which is best known for science and engineering. It has adopted the "studio" model — a studio in RPI-speak being a room that typically contains 25 computers equipped with interactive CD-ROM technology.

The studios are supplanting cavernous halls where one RPI professor used to lecture to 500 or more students. Now students in virtually all introductory math and physics learn by the studio method.

It allows them to work in small teams and, say, to simulate on a video screen an experiment with a ball thrown off a building as it follows an arc of gravity. During a studio class, an instructor is on call to help, if necessary.

So popular is the method that RPI is gradually extending it to subjects ranging from English literature to anthropology, said Brad Lister, a biology professor and director of the university's Center for Innovation in Undergraduate Education. "The major point," he said, "is students are really hands-on. They are taking charge of their own learning."

Students are also using computers to learn through so-called distance learning. An early pioneer of distance learning is the University of Phoenix, an Arizona-based behemoth with 32,000 adult students who mostly work by day and attend classes at night on three dozen campuses in 11 states and Puerto Rico. In 1989, when the university began offering courses online, they attracted 12 students.

Now the online enrollment in subjects such as business and technology management is 2,200, including about 50 from foreign countries, and growing rapidly, said Terri Hedegaard, the university's vice president for online services. Students connect computers into the Internet by modem, and they obtain course assignments and contribute to class discussion on a web site.

"We've been able to prove that the students are learning by their test scores," Ms. Hedegaard said.

Starting this fall, a new undertaking by the governors of 13 Western states, aptly called the Western Governors University, will offer students an online catalogue of distance learning courses available at universities in 13 Western states.

Meantime, the 940 members of Wake Forest University's Class of 2000 will be clicking away at their IBM ThinkPad 365XD laptop computers. The university in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, prides itself on its strong liberal arts curriculum and its basketball team.

But in September it attained a new point of pride. It presented a "free" laptop to each incoming freshman (while raising tuition by $3,000) as part of its plan to accentuate computer technology.

Mr. McCartney, the University of Pennsylvania expert on educational technology, said that he views the Wake Forest experiment skeptically. Computerized learning methods work better than traditional ones, he said, only in the teaching of "quantitative" subjects like mathematics or business finance.

And what about providing a free laptop to every freshman? "But, like, so what?" he said. "That's the question you've got to answer."

JOSEPH ROSENBLOOM is a reporter for PBS's "Frontlines" series.

A Do e of Ignor nce Is He lthy

Continued f Page 13

• Why do of osclerotic plaques deveh t vessel branches? pr
• How dd M esthesia work? /en
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"AIDS is a vidence of medical onic ," Dr. Witte said. ' offe made so much pr ies know-ledge, and y ture are so many unansw ntal estions. Even the mo ally ant and knowledgeab are ysician cannot feel th wit answers on AIDS." ly f
Dr. Witte In all too well of what as eaks. A distinguished uri alist in lymphology, ni recalled treating a teener in St. Louis in 1968 wi a baffling illness. Tissue sties much later confirmed th it was one of the earliest cas of AIDS, and, as Dr. Witt outs it, the "attic" of her bra still feels that the lymphic system might hold the ke to the disease.

Students in her class must first classify their ignorance on a medical topi and then write a term paper setting out everything unknow about it. They keep an ignorance log in their research. They must list their favorite failure.

They see patients with baffling problems and develop questions about the biological, clinical and ethical implications of what they've seen.

"It's a seductive way to get people to understand the limits of knowledge," said Dr. Witte. "We focus on recognition of ignorance. There are times to leave your brain open to new knowledge." She said that the recognition of ignorance would eliminate the potential for fraud in science and research.

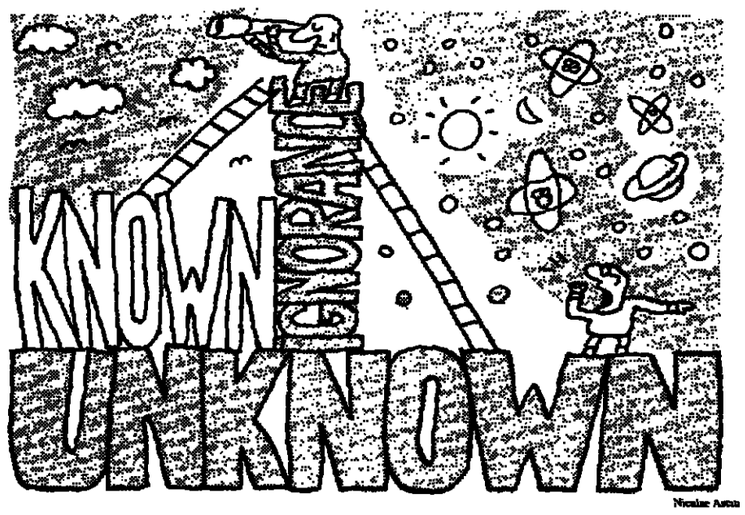
Students receive the trappings of their ignorance: sheets of parchment-colored paper announcing that the above-named has received a doctorate in medical ignorance. They wear their question-mark icons as a badge of distinction.

One of Dr. Witte's former students who now teaches anesthesiology said the program made medical school "more than an intellectual death march" of facts and tests.

Dr. Witte's husband, Dr. Charles L. Witte, a surgeon, tells her classes that surgery with its emphasis on excision is the ultimate in medical ignorance — tacit acknowledgment that a malfunctioning part of the body cannot be fixed otherwise. He sees the medical progress of the past half-century as enlightened ignorance and skilled inquiry rather than the triumph of knowledge.

The course's roots can be traced to a plea by the educator Dr. Thomas in 1983 for courses in medical school to produce "students driven by curiosity; delighted and surprised to learn that science is an endless frontier."

GEORGE RIDGE is a lawyer and journalist based in Tucson.



Nicolae Asvin

Defining the Limits of Online Study

Continued from Page 13

Mr. Halal is a professor of management and Mr. Liebowitz a professor of information systems at George Washington University in Washington, which is developing compressed video devices to enable two-way television signals to be transmitted anywhere in the world by telephone lines.

Distance learning has moved far away from the traditional correspondence course, aimed at the individual student working alone. The global reach of the Internet makes it possible to unite geographically scattered students in a virtual classroom. Methods such as multimedia, video-conferencing and the Internet will increasingly allow students both to proceed at their own pace, and to interact with one another and their teachers.

Even without taking the technology to its limits, the idea of education as a lifelong process is catching on throughout the industrialized world. Already, working adults who pursue their studies part-time make up roughly half of students taking college courses in the United States.

However, there is debate in scholarly circles about how far the new technology should be used for teaching academic subjects in which personal contacts between teacher and student are still vital. Britain's Open University, for example, a world leader in distance education, has embraced information technology cautiously, believing it to be no substitute for books and the exchange of ideas at live tutorials and summer schools.

But the Open University is also moving with the tide. It has set up a "knowledge media institute" to explore ways of adopting information technology. Some teachers are concerned about this trend, arguing that the heavy investment that students are expected to make in computer and communications equipment contradicts the concept of "Open." Cost, of course, is an important factor in many developing countries, where few people have computers or even phones. Rather than uniting the world, the new technologies could lead to societies of information haves and have-nots.

The Internet originally came into being to allow universities to exchange information, and academics have been among the most enthusiastic proponents of the new technology. Although some educators fear the technologies will adversely affect the universities' role as "communities" of learning, others say information technology can give students more direct contact with their tutors than in crowded amphitheaters.

"Anyone who has participated in computer-conferencing or other interactive media knows that the intensity of relationships can be astounding," say Mr. Halal and Mr. Liebowitz.

Multimedia education methods are not confined to schools. Dozens of companies, including Hewlett-Packard, Apple and Xerox, have turned to them as a cheaper and more flexible method of enabling employees to improve their skills using their home PCs.

This concept goes hand in hand with the development of networked global organizations, or "virtual corporations."

The jury is still out between those who say that information technology is no substitute for the hard slog of reading through difficult texts, and those who argue that it will achieve new and perhaps different levels of understanding. But it seems inevitable that computers and satellites will profoundly influence the way we go to school and college by the end of the century.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

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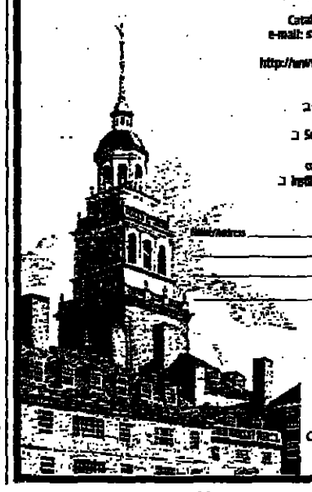
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Thai School: A Family Affair

By Eric Melzer

BANGKOK — As urban growth chisels away at the traditional Thai family, one school is calling students, along with their parents and grandparents, to the hills.

The Tridhos Three Generation School, situated near the northern city of Chiang Mai, intends to use family life as part of its curriculum when it opens in May.

"It's not easy for parents to make a big move and to give up their work," said Tim Ellis, executive director of the school. "But there's so much frustration with the madness of Bangkok that people are re-examining what their values are and where they want to live and how they want to be involved in family."

The project is the brainchild of M.L. Tridhosyuth Devakul, a Thai architect, whose projects include another alternative living facility called "Smart Living," which offers upscale apartments in Bangkok's business district to residents seeking to avoid commuting through the city's congested traffic.

Like the apartments, the Tridhos school comes with a hefty price tag.

Bart Duykers, the school's deputy director, said, "The parents pay a deposit of three million baht [$115,000] and can get that back after a minimum of five years if they decide to give up their membership in the school."

The fee entitles parents and grandparents to a two-bedroom apartment on campus during the student's enrollment.

The cost of tuition and boarding is extra and works out to about $18,000, about seven times more than Thailand's per-capita income. Tridhos aims to be "a Thai school for future Thai leaders."

The teaching staff is largely Thai and classes will follow a traditional Thai curriculum. Some Western instructors are involved, including a group of former Peace Corps volunteers. An emphasis on English is intended to make students comfortable in both languages, according to school officials.

"It's the way we teach, not the content that separates us," Mr. Ellis said.

Dr. Chanthrapanya Panomporn, professor of education administration at Chiang Mai University, who chose the Tridhos school for his son, said, "I believe in what they offer to my son in terms of international standards and at the same time we are trying to maintain our Thai culture, maybe you can call it Thai heritage. Many parents like to send their children abroad, but in a sense they are losing Thai culture. I want my son to be Thai not a Westerner."

Dr. Panomporn who lives in Chiang Mai plans to move onto the Tridhos campus with his family. The school combines outdoor and indoor activities. The indoor ones include classrooms equipped with hookups for students' notebook computers — each student will be provided with one — as well as access to the Internet. Outdoor instruction will include environmental studies, organic farming and community service within the village.

'There's so much frustration with the madness of Bangkok that people are re-examining what their values are.'

With the school located in a lush river valley 20 kilometers (12 miles) outside of Chiang Mai, it will be considerably easier to accommodate outdoor activities than at private schools in Bangkok.

School officials admit that separating the parents of students from their jobs in Bangkok may be impossible. Some parents will only be able to visit, with grandparents or other relatives staying full time. Others can live in the village and commute to Bangkok during the week. Chiang Mai is an hour's flight from Bangkok.

School officials hope that once the school is in session the advantages of the family lifestyle will encourage families to spend an increasing amount of time in the village until they finally choose to live there year-round.

Twenty families have so far agreed to move into the school village. Fifty students are enrolled, though the school expects to fill the 300 slots available for its May opening.

Officials hope that 750 families, or a total of 2,500 to 3,000 people, will be living on campus over the next three years.

To encourage enrollment during the school's first year, 200 students will be allowed to apply for admission without family membership, thus avoiding the $115,000 deposit.

Capital for the construction of the school came from Mr. Tridhosyuth's architectural company and two Thai banks. The project is also backed by the Thai royal family.

ERIC MELZER is a writer and photographer based in Bangkok.

Venice International University, on the Island of San Servolo, hopes to bring together American and European styles of high education.

In Venice, a New Twist on International Study

By Roderick Conway Morris

VENICE — Occupying a tranquil, verdant island in the lagoon, with some fine Renaissance monumental buildings and extensive gardens, only a few minutes' boat ride from Piazza San Marco, Venice International University, which will be inaugurated in September, has a campus that would be the envy of almost any institution. It could also prove an innovative model in international higher education.

The island of San Servolo was a Benedictine monastery in the early 9th century and has been continuously inhabited ever since. From the 18th century until the late 1970s, it was a mental asylum before being designated by the Italian government as a place of exceptional historical and architectural interest, and state funds were made available for the island's preservation and restoration.

Various projects were, meanwhile, put forward for San Servolo's subsequent use, the winning proposal being from Venice International University, or VIU, a consortium of universities consisting of Venice's Ca' Foscari University, the separate University Institute of Architecture of Venice, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, the Ludwig Maximilians Universitaet, Munich, and the Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona. The group has been granted a renewable, 30-year, free-of-charge lease of the island.

The European Center for Training Craftsmen in Conservation of the Architectural Heritage, which has been on the island for some time, will move to the nearby island of Giudecca.

"We are hoping to institute an entirely new approach to education abroad," said Gianni Toniolo, who is Venetian-born, a former professor of economics at Ca' Foscari University, and although now professor of economic history at the University of Rome, still involved in getting the project off the ground.

"At present, it's possible under several schemes, like the Erasmus one in Europe, for students to do a spell at a foreign university. The other kind of program, run by some American universities, involves the creation of their own small institution abroad, a kind of enclave, where students and their teachers can be sent for a period to do courses. What we want to do at VIU is to overcome the shortcomings of both systems."

The educators want to make San Servolo a place where students and teachers from the various member universities can spend a semester — there will be two three-and-a-half month semesters every year. The students will be able to take courses taught by their own professors, or by professors of the other participating universities.

The aim is to create a truly international academic environment, Mr. Toniolo said. All teaching will be in English, the university's official language.

HE added that one of the principal challenges is to bring together different styles of higher education satisfactorily.

"The typical American undergraduate takes a major, a minor and does several other, perhaps cultural, courses," Mr. Toniolo noted. "This is not the case with continental European universities, where students take much more specialized, professionally orientated first degrees. But we believe that for American students to get a taste of the European system, and vice versa, should be a genuinely enriching experience."

Undergraduate subjects that will be taught in the first semester this fall will include environmental sciences, law and economics, art history and linguistics. The cost of board and lodging on the island, in individual rooms with their own bathrooms, will be about $700 a month.

At the same time, the university will also start a graduate program, to which all the participating universities will contribute teaching. Initially, two masters degrees will be offered, one in economics and finance, and [illegible] VIU's Inte[illegible] for Civil Se[illegible] aims to be[illegible] course to p[illegible] tor manag[illegible] cross-borde[illegible]

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the other from national School vants. The latter a new type of pare public sec- rs working in administration. w that there is a of truly interna- d managers. languages, are omparative law, systems, and so s a particularly oblem for the Mr. Toniolo. ce International ill also offer pos- r advanced re- umber of fields. lo noted that rs excellent op- to study art and history and en- sciences. for Italy, where sometimes an- h great fanfare but ail to materialize. ternational Uni- kept a very low g the preparations ng. However, sev- rsities have ex- pressed an interest in joining or three will prob- ably be invited to do so.

"It was a very conscious decision to do things rather quietly," said Mr. Toniolo. "Because before making the project publicly known, we wanted to be sure that there really was some meat to it, not just the smoke and the smell of it."

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Sister Michaela instructing a pupil.

In Czech Republic, Church Schools Resurface After 40 Years

By Peter S. Green

PRAGUE — In the shadow of the Vorsilsky Klaster, Prague's 17th-century convent of the Ursuline sisters, Sister Michaela is teaching her fifth graders modern Czech history.

Across the Vltava River at a small kindergarten in sight of Prague Castle, Andrea Ernyeiova is teaching Hebrew songs to a room full of kindergarteners.

After four decades and more of official atheism in Eastern Europe, parochial education is making a comeback, as parents and educators search for ways to rebuild countries damaged not only physically, but spiritually, by Communist rule.

"We try to teach the children to develop a Christian spirit," says Sister Michaela.

She is doing that with the mixed blessing of the Czech Republic's Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. Hynek Kratky, the ministry's director of primary and secondary schools, agrees that parochial schools are reviving an important tradition in a nation that is still searching for moral renewal.

But Mr. Kratsky fears they take too much money away from other children in a pitifully small education budget. The Czech government spends some 20,000 to 30,000 Korany ($740 to $1,111) per student annually, and it must pay private- and church-run schools most of that sum for students they educate.

Religious education is growing quickly in Central Europe, although it still accounts for only a tiny fraction of students. In the Czech Republic, there are now 10,305 students in 89 church-run schools, out of 2.2 million students.

With teachers at state schools on partial strike over their low wages, that kind of money irks Mr. Kratky.

"Private- and church-run schools have a right to subsidies from the government, but they have total freedom to charge tuition and the government has no ability to control the quality of the educational process," he says.

"If you want to say that church schools offer an education that is not available elsewhere, I say that is not so. The autonomy of public schools is so large that they cover most of the special needs of parents," Mr. Kratky added.

But Jana Novakova, the soft-spoken principal at Vorsilska, disagrees. The state only covers teachers' salaries and some books, she says. The church supplied the building and the Ursuline Foundation, set up to help the school, pays for computers, lab supplies and other essential extras.

And while her school may be run by the church, Mrs. Novakova is proud to point out that it hardly fits the stereotype of habit-wearing disciplinarians rapping the knuckles of their primly dressed charges. Sister Michaela is the only nun teaching an academic class, and, apart from a morning prayer, the students have only an hour a week of religious lessons.

Mrs. Novakova says she has little trouble finding teachers for the school, many of them stressed and tired from teaching in the public schools.

In Prague, with a Jewish community of little more than 1,000 people, the first Jewish school is expected to open this fall. So far only nine prospective first graders have registered, but Rabbi Mordechai Deshe says he hopes the school will start with as many as 20 students.

Czech Jews were traditionally among Europe's most acculturated, and very few are observant, so Rabbi Deshe hopes to attract students by offering more than just a Jewish education. "We know it is a problem for parents to send their children to schools that are not in their neighborhood, so that is why we will have not just a Jewish education, but computers and very good teachers," he says.

Still, here too, the emphasis will be on a general education in a Jewish environment, rather than a strictly religious education. Rabbi Deshe says, "The teachers won't tell the children they can't eat pork, or it's bad to drive on the Sabbath, because the children are not Orthodox, and we cannot make a school for people who do not exist. We want to teach the children about their traditions and history, and to feel Jewish."

Tomas Kraus, the director of the Federation of Czech Jewish Communities, sends his 5-year-old daughter Noemi to Ms. Ernyeiova's kindergarten class. That class is taught by Jewish teachers, but it is one of eight classes in an otherwise ordinary state-run kindergarten.

Mr. Kraus says, "What we wanted to establish here is what existed before the war, when the community functions not only as a synagogue, but as a cultural and social establishment. It's important for the parents that their children have a circle to which they belong. And the children know this is something their parents and grandparents were a part of."

PETER S. GREEN covers Central Europe for the International Herald Tribune.

Insights Into Why U.S. Students Lag Behind in Global Academic 'Horse Race'

By Edward B. Fiske

WASHINGTON — American students have rarely fared well in international comparative studies of educational achievement, and a body of common wisdom has developed to explain why.

Students in Japan and other countries, it is said, have a longer school year. American students watch too much television. American teachers do not assign enough homework.

Virtually all of these popular explanations have now been discredited by a massive new comparative study of educational achievement in 41 countries. It showed that American students log just as much time studying mathematics and science in their classrooms, but the nature of the instruction they receive differs greatly from that of other countries.

"Our problem is not merely the amount of time U.S. students or teachers spend on mathematics and science but what they do with the time they have," commented Richard Riley, the U.S. secretary of education.

The new study is the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS), which was released late last year by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement.

TIMSS is the most comprehensive and most rigorous educational study ever undertaken. Researchers collected data on the mathematics and science knowledge of half a million students. They also looked at curricula, textbooks and teaching methods in each country in order to look for a correlation between the way countries organize instruction and how much students learn.

As with previous international comparative studies, initial interest focused on the academic "horse race." The study found that eighth grade students in the United States perform at a level that is slightly below average in mathematics and slightly above average in science. The countries whose students outperformed U.S. students in both subjects were Singapore, Korea, Japan, the Czech Republic and Hungary.

TIMSS also reported that only five percent of U.S. eighth graders would qualify for inclusion among the world's top 10 percent in mathematics, whereas 45 percent of Singapore's students would fall into this category.

In science, however, 13 percent of Americans would qualify for inclusion in the top 10.

Since its release, the report has emerged as what Gordon M. Ambach, executive director of the Council of Chief State School Officers, termed a "wake-up call" for school improvement. "American students are holding their own with the G-7 countries, but the rest of the world is pulling out ahead. We're not keeping up with the countries that are going to be our major competitors in the future."

Business groups concerned about the quality of the future workforce have also seized upon the TIMSS findings as a lever to promote school reform. "The study provides ample evidence that our curricula and expectations for our young people are not demanding enough," said Norman R. Augustine, vice chairman and CEO of Lockheed Martin Corporation and chairman of the Education Task Force of The Business Roundtable, a corporate group.

Two days after his recent inauguration, President Bill Clinton traveled to Glenbrook North High School outside Chicago to highlight the importance of making American education competitive with that of other countries.

The president chose Glenbrook because it is participating in a project called "First in the World" in which students from 20 school districts took the TIMSS test to see how they measured up to world-class academic standards.

In his State of the Union address last Tuesday, Mr. Clinton referred to his visit and reported that "those students in Illinois tied for first in the world in science, and came in second in math." He listed the raising of academic standards as the first item on the 10-point, $51-billion program that he unveiled in his speech as a way to improve U.S. education.

In interviews, educational and other leaders suggested that the long-run value of the TIMSS study for school reformers lies not in the "horse race" but in the fact that it is the first such report to provide insights into why students in other countries outperform U.S. students.

The study produced data showing that despite the longer Japanese school year U.S. students actually spend more time in science and math classes than Japanese and German students.

STUDENTS in Germany and Japan watch just as much television as U.S. students, and U.S. teachers assign more homework and spend more class time discussing it than teachers in Japan and Germany.

Analysis of curricular materials and teaching methods showed that American teachers routinely stress breadth rather than depth. "We found that American teachers develop concepts far less frequently," said James Stigler, professor of psychology at the University of California at Los Angeles who coordinated the videotaping of math classes in Germany, Japan and the United States.

The TIMSS data identified several other characteristics of schools in countries such as Singapore and Korea, where students outperform their American counterparts.

High-performing countries have clear standards for student achievement, and these high expectations are reinforced by parents and the community. "We expect less from our children and, to our dismay, they meet out expectations," said Mr. Riley.

The study also found that whereas American teachers often have more academic credentials, teachers in the high-performing countries are better prepared in pedagogical skills and spend more time working with colleagues and honing their lessons.

The TIMSS study was released at a time when a movement to impose higher academic standards in the major disciplines is well under way in the United States. For example, the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics has published standards that emphasize problem-solving and active learning rather than rote learning of facts and lecture-style teaching.

The international study found that most eighth grade math teachers in the United States are aware of the council's standards and report that they have implemented them in their classes. Videotape and other evidence, however, showed that even many of those teachers who think they are implementing these standards are in fact not doing so.

"Japanese teachers widely practiced what the American standards recommend," said Mr. Riley. As a result, "Japanese students did very well."

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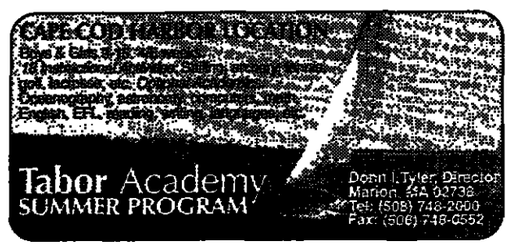

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How to Get Into the Act

When Clowning Around Is Taken Seriously

By Brad Spurgeon

PARIS — When the nine teenagers of the Shenyang troupe took turns doing back-flips five meters above the ground from one vertical pole to another last month at a festival in the Cirque d'Hiver, they were demonstrating more than just a circus act.

They were showing the fruits of nearly a decade of their educational careers. But if China has the oldest tradition of circus schools — schools existed there thousands of years ago — it is no longer alone in using a highly structured educational system to train circus artists.

In the last half century, circus schools have spread throughout the world, and the World Circus Festival of the Future is the place where the performers come to display their skills.

"The Moscow circus school," said Dominique Mauclair, one of the organizers of the 20-year-old festival, "was the first modern school. The Soviets were cut off from the rest of the world, so they started the school to get acts for their circuses."

It began 70 years ago and became the model for almost all circus schools in Soviet-bloc countries.

Not until the mid-1970s did circus schools bloom in the West. France was among the first, and today counts more than 100 official schools.

"We noticed in the late '70s," said Mr. Mauclair, "that talented students were graduating from these schools, but they were not getting work. Circus producers just weren't interested."

So he and his wife, Isabelle, created the festival in 1977. It immediately became an international success.

The Shenyang troupe, which won a gold medal this year, is representative of acts produced by Chinese schools: highly disciplined and technically impeccable.

"Children start circus school in China at age 8," said Pu Tong, the official from the Chinese Ministry of Culture who selected the troupe for the festival. "They have parallel studies covering traditional subjects — art, language, mathematics, music, geography — and the circus arts. After they finish, they immediately start working in a circus."

In contrast, the other gold medal winners this year represented a country with practically no circus tradition. Mark and Benji are graduates of the private Brussels Circus School. Their comic juggling act turns the traditional discipline upside down, as when they juggle one club between them while mimicking the movements of juggling six.

"What was good about the Brussels school," said Mark Deboux, 23, "was that unlike many schools where they produce people who are machine-like technical wonders, ours helped us open our minds to see things differently. It helped spawn our creativity."

"The course lasted only two years," Mr. Deboux added, "It isn't really enough time to create an act. So we've been working on that for three years since leaving the school."

Mr. Mauclair says their learning experience is not unique. "It was in the early 1970s," he said, "that the Russians noticed that circus school is where you learn the basic skills, but it isn't the place to create an act. That's when the studio phenomenon came into being."

Specialist studios were created in Russia and elsewhere to create acts. The Canadian studio of Andre Simard, "Les gens d'R," in Montreal, for example, creates trapeze acts.

Caroline Blanc-Brude, 24, a French trapeze artist who studied under Mr. Simard, said schools really teach three basic disciplines — acting, dance and flexibility — in addition to skills like juggling, acrobatics and unicycling. Like many students, she picked her school according to her chosen discipline.

"I wanted to do trapeze," she said, "and I wanted to work under the best trapeze teacher in the world."

She sought out Mr. Simard, a 1972 Olympics gymnastics champion, at the National Circus School in Montreal. The school, founded in 1981, offers a four-year course and a college diploma.

Students from another Canadian school formed one of the more popular acts at the festival. "Les Tourisks," four jugglers, unicyclists and acrobats, are from the small Ecole de Cirque de Quebec.

Michel Rousseau, who started the school in 1988, says it aims to "dust things off. I really like the traditional circus. But we look for ways to make an old act younger."

Canada's recent involvement with one of the most tradition-bound performance arts was spurred by the success of its Cirque du Soleil, the world's best-known avant-garde circus. Mr. Simard said that a lack of tradition has permitted Canadians to innovate, and therefore attract the best international talent.

He said that students have come from around the world to Canada and from many disciplines. "Sports have brought a lot to the techniques of the circus. Sports are recognized in university curriculums. So the teaching of biomechanics, psychology, coaching, the whole sports system is really very well organized."

Melding disparate disciplines is another role of the circus artist's education. Oxana Tarasyuk, 25, a Ukrainian clown, attended the Kiev Circus School before going to drama school in Moscow.

"I think it's more interesting," she said, "to see a clown who can act a role than one who only knows how to do a few tricks."

BRAD SPURGEON is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Francois Mori/The Associated Press

"Little Cats," a Russian group, performing at Paris's recent World Circus Festival.

Can Hong Kong Cope With Influx?

Immigrants a Strain on Schools

By Jenny Meili Lan

HONG KONG — Two years ago, 15-year-old Lam Cheong Hung immigrated to Hong Kong from Kwongling, a small town in the southern Chinese province of Guangdong. Upon arrival, he immediately began applying to schools.

"I received over 20 rejections. I was very disappointed. I didn't understand why," he said. After more than a year of putting his education on hold, Lam Cheong Hung finally gained admission to a school. "My dream has come true," he said.

Lam Cheong Hung is one of thousands of so-called CRACs (children recently arriving from China), who have been settling in the territory over the past few years, usually to join their immigrant parents. Many are refused entry by more than a dozen schools, due largely to their low proficiency in English and, in some cases, to a poor command of the local Chinese dialect of Cantonese.

In the last school year, more than 9,000 mainland children arrived to enter Hong Kong schools, and this year about 20,000 more are expected. Moreover, more than 50,000 mainland youngsters born to Hong Kong fathers have the right of abode in the territory after the handover to Chinese sovereignty in July.

Accommodating such huge numbers poses a major challenge to the Hong Kong government, which is already struggling to crowbar the current influx into the territory's education system.

"Many schools discriminate against new immigrants because they are afraid of having to lower their standards and of damaging their school's good reputation. Plus, they don't want to put in the effort to help these children catch up," said Ho Hei Wah, director of the Society for Community Organization, a Hong Kong group that helps Chinese immigrants.

Schools known for having high teaching standards are generally the most reluctant to accept mainland children. Typically, it is only the schools with lower standards or the technical and vocational institutions that welcome them.

Sze Lai Shan, community organizer of the Society for Community Organization, said that rather than leave admissions to the discretion of school principals, the Education Department should establish a standardized test to gauge the academic level of immigrant children and then assign them school places accordingly. In addition, a certain number of places should be reserved for mainland students in every school.

Wong Yuk-ha, the Education Department's senior education officer, said such proposals are under consideration. In the meantime, the department has set up a Central Placement Unit to help new immigrant children find school places within 21 days. More often than not, however, most children end up waiting far longer.

"We try to get them admitted as soon as possible, though sometimes we encounter difficult cases which take time," said Ms. Wong. "It is usually not because the school won't admit them, but because some parents are rather choosy and they don't like the schools that our officers recommend."

Mainland children, however, complain that some "recommended" schools are located more than an hour's commute from their homes, or require them to downgrade their class level, sometimes by as much as four years.

Seventeen-year-old Yu Kin Cho, a new immigrant, for instance, was admitted to a school on the condition that he join a class of 14-year-olds. "Everyone is much shorter than me. It's embarrassing and unfair, but I had no choice," he said.

One reason mainland children are forced into lower grades is because many didn't start school in China until age eight or nine, while Hong Kong children typically enter school at age five or younger.

Mr. Ho, however, noted that some schools downgrade students to discourage them from joining.

Once admitted, immigrant students frequently confront language barriers. In most Hong Kong schools, classes are taught in Cantonese and, to a lesser extent, in English. Many mainland youngsters arrive in Hong Kong knowing little English.

AND with the exception of those from the neighboring province of Guangdong, many are not very familiar with Cantonese either. "Often they cannot understand half of what the teacher is saying. The whole thing is ridiculous," said Law Chi-Kwong, a legislator.

In order to keep pace, many immigrant children attend after-school tutorials and remedial language classes.

Last year, the government provided about $2.2 million to various nongovernmental organizations that offer adjustment courses for mainland children. There are basically two types of programs: an induction class that covers the logistics of daily city life and an English-language course.

Both are free and last about 60 hours. Ms. Wong of the Education Department said, "Students learn the survival skills they'll need upon arriving — local currency, traffic rules, transportation, what community facilities are near their homes, and the basics of English."

But critics contend the courses are too brief to make a significant difference.

"The government isn't doing enough," said Mr. Ho. "It's ridiculous to think that a child can adapt to the local environment and learn English after undergoing two crash courses."

He noted that there is no quality control of the courses and said the government should set up a system of quality assessment, in addition to allocating more funds to improve the courses.

At the same time, he criticized the government for shifting the burden of coping with the immigrant influx to NGOs.

"In the next two years, there will be more than 70,000 new immigrant children in Hong Kong," said Mr. Ho. "If they cannot have a good education, then we will be wasting a lot of potential and manpower."

JENNI MEILI LAU is a journalist based in Hong Kong.

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EXECUTIVE EXTRAVAGANZA
See Page 3

Swiss Jobless Rate Tops America's

Record Figure of 5.7% Reflects a Long Slump

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN — Switzerland's unemployment rate rose to a record 5.7 percent in January from 5.3 percent in December, the government announced Monday, as more companies cut staff in the country's longest no-growth period since World War II.

Switzerland's jobless rate now surpasses that of the United States, apparently for the first time in history. In America, where unemployment was 5.4 percent in January, companies are hiring people after cutting jobs in the 1980s; Swiss companies are only now cutting back to try to become more competitive. Economists said the rise in the jobless rate would prompt the Swiss National Bank to continue its generous monetary policy, but few expected it to cut the discount rate, already at a historic low of 1.0 percent.

The Swiss economy is expected to grow as little as 0.5 percent this year after having barely grown since 1990. The economy has stalled as consumer spending shrinks amid rising unemployment and falling real wages. Export growth has been sluggish.

"Today's figures just confirm that there's no end to the recession in sight for now," said Daniel Kalt, an economist at Union Bank of Switzerland. "If we get a recovery sometime later this year, it will have to come from export growth." The Department for Industry, Commerce and Employment said 205,501 people were registered as unemployed at the end of January, surpassing the record of 192,171 reached in December.

The number of people in paid employment fell by 247,500 between 1991 and 1995, and the number of jobs is expected to fall further as job cuts by international companies filter through. Economists at the Federal Institute of Technology expect the jobless rate to rise to 6.7 percent next year.

Novartis AG, the drug maker formed by the merger of Ciba-Geigy AG and Sandoz AG, is eliminating 3,000 jobs at home. Switzerland's biggest banks are cutting 6,000 jobs.

Faced with high costs and a rigid labor market at home, Swiss companies are expanding abroad. In the past decade, they have created new jobs elsewhere at an annual rate of 5.7 percent, according to Swiss National Bank figures.

Joblessness, virtually unknown for 30 years, is also climbing because a growing number of small Swiss companies are going out of business as demand at home shrinks. Alois Bischofberger, chief economist at Credit Suisse, said last week that he expected at least 1,000 construction companies to fail this year as capital investment keeps declining.

Last year, 4,156 Swiss companies went out of business, 8.8 percent more than a year earlier. That translates to about 11 failures a day in an economy that has been a model of stability and steady growth for decades.

The jobless figures followed a slew of data — including the index of leading economic indicators for December — that last week suggested the economy would remain in a recession in the months ahead, economists said.

Economists, including those at the Swiss central bank, pin their hopes for a recovery on the weakening Swiss franc, which has lost 6 percent against the dollar this year after a 16 percent decline last year. Export growth was the engine behind average annual growth of 2.5 percent between 1983 and 1989.

"The figures clearly show that the structural changes in the Swiss economy are accelerating," said Daniel Hefti, a spokesman for the Swiss Employers' Federation, the umbrella organization of Swiss companies. "We are in a recession, but once the recovery is under way, we'll create new jobs."

The January jobless figure was at the upper end of market estimates. Economists polled by MMS International were expecting an increase to 5.6 percent, but Merrill Lynch & Co. forecast 5.7 percent. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Sandra Sugawara/The Washington Post

Jun-Ichi Okawara, left, and Hideo Sawada fly into a national debate.

A New Airline for Japan

Skymark Sets Sights on No-Frills Market

By Sandra Sugawara
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — One Japanese company has flown straight into the maelstrom of a national debate over how to say good-bye to market protections, price stability and other core features of a system that made Japan an economic titan.

With the country's postwar economic boom stalled by five years of recession and stagnation, Skymark Airlines has already become one of the most visible signs of the country's resolve to deregulate its famously regulated economy and stimulate growth in companies and jobs.

For now, the company is just five people in a Tokyo office. But Skymark Airlines, which could be Japan's newest airline in 40 years, has already engendered widespread press coverage as well as investment from such establishment companies as Nomura Securities Co. Many people here say the deal is done and predict that Skymark will get off the ground.

For the airline to succeed, Japan's bureaucrats must relinquish power that for decades has let them manipulate entire industries.

So far they seem willing to do that with Skymark.

One of the entrepreneurs behind the airline, Jun-Ichi Okawara, said the head of the Transportation Ministry's aviation bureau had said to him, "I am pro-deregulation, so go for it."

On Friday, an advisory committee to the Transportation Ministry recommended that new airline slots be set aside for newcomers and that they be given considerable flexibility in deciding where to fly.

To date, the three established airlines have remained quiet. But there still is plenty of fighting ahead for Mr.

See FLY, Page 23

Statements By G-7 Push Dollar Down

But Analysts Wonder If Decline Is Durable

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The dollar lost ground against virtually all other major currencies Monday as markets took account of weekend statements from officials of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations suggesting that its two-year rally had gone far enough.

The currency markets "have reacted in an appropriate way," the Bundesbank's president, Hans Tietmeyer, said as the dollar fell against the Deutsche mark and the yen.

Few analysts, however, seem to expect a softening-dollar trend to go far or to last long. Keith Edmunds, chief foreign-exchange analyst for IBJ International, called the dollar's weakness in the day's trading only a pause, not a reversal of its bounce back from its postwar lows of nearly two years ago against both the German and Japanese currencies.

Rhetoric alone, even from the G-7, is unlikely to tarnish the dollar's prospects. Instead, analysts say, economic data to be released in the next few weeks will continue to draw a stark contrast between the robust health of the American economy and weak performances in Japan and Europe. In coming weeks, they say, those fundamentals will make the dollar what it has so often been of late — a good bet to rise further still.

What the world's leading central bankers would be prepared to do if the dollar soared beyond levels they have now defined as sensible remains to be seen. "It is clear that they do not desire a stronger dollar, but it is not at all clear what they intend to do about it," said Avinash Persaud, currency strategist for J.P. Morgan.

Even within the G-7 there seems to be little agreement on whether and when the central banks should wade into currency markets, selling huge amounts of dollars in the hope of pushing down the currency's value. By virtually all accounts, the most avid advocates of intervention

See DOLLAR, Page 20

Telecom Negotiators Race the Clock

Bloomberg News

LONDON — Senior trade negotiators and company executives from more than 60 countries gathered in Geneva on Monday in an 11th-hour attempt to forge a global agreement to open up telecommunications markets.

The World Trade Organization wants an agreement by Saturday, the deadline set after talks collapsed last April when U.S. companies argued for improved access to Asian markets, particularly for satellite and mobile communications.

Hopes for an accord were raised Monday by three new offers presented by Malaysia, Ghana and Grenada. Five other countries have agreed to submit revised offers this week. The European Union also agreed to put forward a new offer.

While the jockeying for position continues, the possibility of an agreement looks "a lot better than it did last April," said Neil McMillan, chairman of the WTO's telecommunications committee.

"It doesn't mean it can't all go wrong," he said, "but the group has managed to solve a lot of problems that faced us in April, and the quality of offers has improved."

But at least three key stumbling blocks to an accord remain:

- Canada is refusing to allow foreign ownership of its telecommunications companies to exceed 46 percent.
- U.S. companies are demanding that government treaty-based satellite organizations such as Intelsat and Inmarsat, which control access to most satellite capacity worldwide, should be excluded from any WTO agreement.
- French negotiators want an agreement to require a certain proportion of local content in the information transmitted over phone networks. Similar rules apply to French television.

Also casting a shadow over the talks is a proposal by the U.S. Federal Communications Commission to reduce fees that telephone companies outside the United States charge for connecting international calls.

The commission said the plan was separate from the WTO talks, but analysts said it went to the heart of any eventual accord. Many developing countries derive a lot of foreign currency from payments they get on telecommunications traffic.

If the talks fail, Mr. McMillan said, there is little willingness to extend them, because a new round of talks covering a broader set of services is scheduled for 2000.

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

Can China See Why Hong Kong Works?

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A striking feature of the Cold War was that the West always understood the East better than the East understood the West. If you had sent a group of Americans to a desert island and told them to set up a Communist society, they would have found the task relatively easy.

A group of Russians, asked to establish a free-market democracy, would not have known where to start. Indeed, you could argue that most Russians still don't.

That mismatch in understanding between the two systems underlies one of the big worries in the West as Hong Kong heads toward reabsorption into China on July 1: Will Beijing inadvertently kill the goose that lays the golden egg by snuffing out Hong Kong's political and economic freedoms?

China's leaders almost certainly do not want to see Hong Kong go down the drain. Although they may well prefer Shanghai to emerge as China's main financial center, they would like to benefit from Hong Kong's financial and entrepreneurial skills — and they hope to show Taiwan that it is possible to rejoin the motherland and remain prosperous and happy.

The concern is that the Beijing authorities may fail to understand the sensitive and complex mechanisms — including the free flow of information and the rule of law — on which Hong Kong's flourishing brand of capitalism depends.

In the words of one leading Hong Kong politician with good contacts in Beijing, the question is not whether the Chinese leaders understand capitalism — they don't — it is whether they understand that they don't understand it.

One U.S. official who has frequent contacts with the Beijing authorities says he is constantly amazed by how much more they think they know about capitalism than they really do.

> **Some experts say Hong Kong will evolve into a mix of East and West — a blend of Chinese Confucian values and Jeffersonian democracy.**

So who is going to set them straight? The obvious answer is Hong Kong itself. That at least was the message brought to Washington last week by political and business leaders associated with the Better Hong Kong Foundation, an influential pro-China group that is close to the leadership in Beijing.

Instead of seeing Hong Kong as an outpost of freedom and civil liberties about to be overwhelmed by a repressive China, members of this group believe Hong Kong will act as a "beacon of the free-market system" that will draw China farther down the road to capitalism and democracy.

They are convinced that Beijing will let Hong Kong run its own affairs without too much interference. Ultimately, they say, Hong Kong will evolve into a unique mix of East and West — a blend of Chinese Confucian values and Jeffersonian democracy.

Not everyone in Hong Kong would find that reassuring. Last week's visitors to Washington pointedly declined to enter the debate over whether small amounts of repression would be all right after China took over.

On one side of that debate are Hong Kong politicians who argue that even the slightest infringement of civil liberties would start undermining not only basic human rights but worldwide business confidence in Hong Kong as well.

On the other are many in the business community who say that a moderate clampdown on free expression — the banning of some demonstrations and some press censorship, for instance — would not stop business as usual. Any interference with the judicial system and the rule of law, according to this view, would be much more dangerous.

The Better Hong Kong Foundation's members may not be entirely objective. Their main mission is to reassure the world about the Chinese takeover. But their theme — that Hong Kong's positive effect on China will outweigh any negative Chinese impact on Hong Kong — is seductive. In that, at least, most Westerners should be able to hope that they are right.

PRIVATE BANKING

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"Business is people, not just figures".

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Our Geneva subsidiary, specialized in Private Banking since 1876.

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The combined strength of these two dimensions – close, trusting partnerships and vast global resources – creates something unique in Credit Lyonnais Private Banking.

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HONG KONG TEL. 852/28 02 28 88 • SINGAPORE TEL. 65/535 94 77

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Feb. 10

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.8563	3.027	1.1222	0.3328	0.1143*	—	5.444*	1.3044	1.5149*	1.375	1.327*
Brussels	34.15	55.9125	20.6325	6.1175	2.109*	18.3695	—	23.99	0.2785	25.37	24.3275*
Frankfurt	1.6454	2.7015	—	0.2962	0.1098*	0.8903	4.847*	1.1632	1.3348*	1.306	1.1781*
London (a)	1.6334	—	2.7058	9.1316	2,659.57	3.0382	55.0397	2.3325	200.631	2.2871	228.823
Madrid	139.925	228.268	84.571	25.053	8.668*	75.296	4.0991	98.712	114.065*	103.524	—
Milan	1,624.25	2,657.75	982.55	290.79	—	875.88	47.884	1,142.00	13.248	1,201.48	11.621
New York (b)	—	1.6406	1.6554	5.591	1,630.09	1.8602	34.15	1.426	122.775	1.3547	139.365
Paris	5.585	9.1125	3.3757	—	0.3456*	3.0085	0.1626	3.9281	4.5539*	4.1322	3.9865*
Tokyo	122.75	199.96	74.77	22.07	8.361	66.32	3.6103	86.41	—	90.79	0.8815
Toronto	1.3544	2.2238	0.8184	0.2424	0.0832*	0.7287	0.3965*	0.9504	1.1051*	—	0.8965*
Zurich	1.4263	2.3329	0.8619	0.2552	0.0875*	0.7673	4.1788*	—	1.162*	1.056	1.0181*
1 ECU	1.1794	0.7226	1.9514	6.5871	1,917.24	2.1917	40.26	1.6803	144.881	1.5941	165.156
1 SDR	1.3809	0.8512	2.3081	7.7686	2,261.11	2.5848	47.2849	1.9766	170.394	1.8689	194.778

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York and Toronto rates at 4 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	259.52	Mex. peso	7.80	S. Afr. rand	4.413
Australian $	1.3201	Hong Kong $	7.746	N. Zealand $	1.462	S. Kor. won	868.60
Austrian sch.	11.633	Hung. forint	171.70	Norw. krone	6.5996	Swed. krona	7.3356
Brazil real	1.0471	Indian rupee	35.87	Phil. peso	26.24	Taiwan $	27.50
Chinese yuan	8.3216	Indo. rupiah	2377.88	Polish zloty	3.02	Thai baht	25.98
Czech koruna	27.85	Irish £	0.6228	Port. escudo	165.93	Turkish lira	117555.
Danish krone	6.3065	Israeli shek.	3.3252	Russ ruble	5634.0	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3985	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2998	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	474.00
Fin. markka	4.9059	Malay. ring.	2.4850	Sing. $	1.4086		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6317	1.6306	1.6298	Japanese yen	122.26	121.69	121.20
Canadian dollar	1.3489	1.3462	1.3435	Swiss franc	1.4196	1.4148	1.4106
Deutsche mark	1.6515	1.6482	1.6446				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

Libid-Libor Rates

Feb. 10

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	3 1/16 - 3 1/8	1 9/16 - 1 11/16	6 - 6 1/8	3 9/16 - 3 5/8	3/8 - 1/2	4 - 4 1/8
3-month	5 3/8 - 5 1/2	3 - 3 1/8	1 9/16 - 1 11/16	6 1/8 - 6 1/4	3 9/16 - 3 11/16	7/16 - 9/16	4 - 4 1/8
6-month	5 7/16 - 5 9/16	3 - 3 1/8	1 9/16 - 1 11/16	6 1/4 - 6 3/8	3 9/16 - 3 11/16	7/16 - 9/16	4 - 4 1/8
1-year	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 1/8 - 3 1/4	1 9/16 - 1 3/4	6 9/16 - 6 11/16	3 9/16 - 3 11/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 - 4 1/8

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 5/16	5.00
90-day CDs dealers	5.38	5.38
180-day CP dealers	5.30	5.34
3 month Treasury bill	5.12	5.11
1-year Treasury bill	5.49	5.19
2-year Treasury bill	5.84	5.82
5-year Treasury note	6.15	6.14
7-year Treasury note	6.25	6.25
10-year Treasury note	6.40	6.39
30-year Treasury bond	6.71	6.70
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.90	4.90
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.41	0.42
1-month interbank	0.56	0.53
3-month interbank	0.56	0.56
6-month interbank	0.59	0.59
10-year Govt bond	2.47	2.44
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.18	3.13
1-month interbank	3.15	3.15
3-month interbank	3.15	3.15
6-month interbank	3.15	3.15
10-year Bund	5.62	5.63

Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	6.00	6 1/8
1-month interbank	6 1/8	6 1/8
3-month interbank	6 3/16	6 1/4
6-month interbank	6 1/4	6 5/16
10-year Gilt	7.17	7.15
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	3 5/16	3 5/16
1-month interbank	3 1/4	3 1/4
3-month interbank	3 1/4	3 1/4
6-month interbank	3 1/4	3 1/4
10-year OAT	5.50	5.51

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

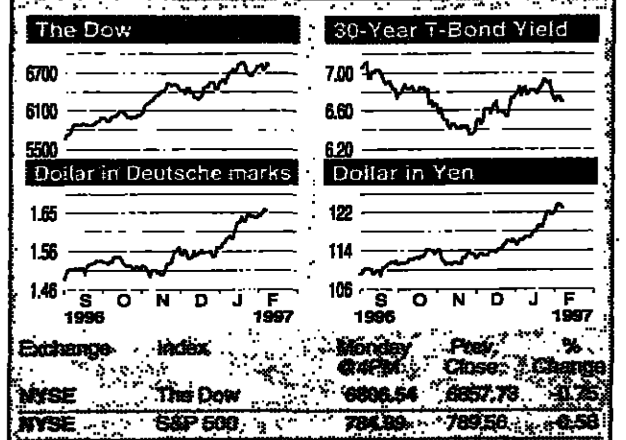
Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	341.60	340.65	+0.25
London	341.00	340.40	+0.65
New York	343.90	343.10	−0.90

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (April).
Source: Reuters.

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Monday @4PM	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	6806.54	6857.78	-0.75
NYSE	S&P 500	784.99	789.56	-0.58
NYSE	S&P 100	764.90	772.01	-0.92
NYSE	Composite	412.16	413.82	-0.40
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1335.39	1355.73	-1.50
AMEX	Market Value	587.84	586.62	+0.21
Toronto	TSE Index	6050.68	6101.74	-0.85
São Paulo	Bovespa	83186.54	83186.50	Unch.
Mexico City	Bolsa	3683.25	3654.34	+0.79
Buenos Aires	Merval	706.44	702.99	+0.49
Santiago	IPSA General	5316.83	5317.28	-0.01
Caracas	Capital General	N.A.	6407.88	

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Westinghouse Electric Corp.**, the owner of the CBS television network, is acquiring two country-music cable channels from **Gaylord Entertainment Co.** for $1.55 billion in stock. Westinghouse is continuing its expansion into cable TV with The Nashville Network and Country Music Television.

• **Vencor Inc.**, an operator of nursing homes, has agreed to acquire **TheraTx Inc.**, which provides health-care companies with integrated information systems, for $17.10 a share, or about $354 million.

• **Plasma & Materials Technologies Inc.**, a producer of semiconductor-making equipment, says it has developed a way to apply insulation material between the millions of tiny wires that connect a chip's transistors, reducing interference between the thousands of transistors on a chip.

• **WavePhore Inc.** has introduced a service that broadcasts data to home personal computers via television signals, allowing users to bypass bottlenecks in the Internet. **Microsoft Corp.**, **Intel Corp.** and **Compaq Computer Corp.** are developing ways to support the integration of computer and TV technologies. *AP, Bloomberg*

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Star Wars" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of $22.7 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

1. Star Wars	*(20th Century Fox)*	$22.7 million
2. Dante's Peak	*(Universal)*	$18.6 million
3. The Beautician and the Beast	*(Paramount)*	$4 million
4. Jerry Maguire	*(Tri-Star)*	$3.6 million
5. Scream	*(Dimension Films)*	$3.5 million
6. Evita	*(Hollywood Pictures)*	$3 million
7. Metro	*(Touchstone)*	$2.4 million
8. The English Patient	*(Miramax)*	$2.2 million
9. Beverly Hills Ninja	*(Tri-Star)*	$2.1 million
10. In Love and War	*(New Line Cinema)*	$1.9 million

$1 Million Prize: It's a Kick

Sports Ad Campaigns Enter the Playing Field

By Thomas Heath
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When a 26-year-old investment banker from New York City named Lance Alstodt kicked a 35-yard field goal and won $1 million at the Pro Bowl football game in Honolulu recently, he set off a roar throughout Aloha Stadium and was instantly swarmed by a jubilant throng of players from the National Football League.

In the ensuing days, people talked more about the man who had made the $1 million kick than the football game itself. The phenomenon also launched the kick's sponsor, Hershey's Chocolate USA, on a public-relations streak.

After the kick on Feb. 2, Mr. Alstodt, an amateur who had been selected to try the 35-yard kick as part of the football game's entertainment package, appeared on the "Today Show," "Late Show With David Letterman" and an MSNBC news program as well as in countless newspapers and innumerable radio stations around the country.

The Hershey $1 million Pro Bowl Kick has been replayed on hundreds of newscasts. Last weekend, Mr. Alstodt presented the Hershey jersey he wore for his kick to New York's All Star Café, where it hangs alongside jerseys worn by Joe Montana, the former San Francisco 49ers quarterback, and Mark Messier, the New York Rangers star.

Marketing experts estimate that Hershey would have had to spend tens of millions of dollars to get the positive publicity that it received from one football flying through the uprights. The company's sponsorship cost only a fraction of that amount.

"It's all about feel-good and spin," said Seth Matlins, a senior vice president at ProServ Inc., which served as Hershey's consultant.

Such contests — having amateurs try half-court shots, 10-foot putts or pitching a strike at professional sports events — are booming these days as sports teams and leagues try to find new ways to make money and their sponsors try to reap a bigger bang from their advertising buck. Instead of relying only on stadium billboards and commercials, consumer companies from Coca-Cola Co. to Nokia Corp. have discovered these contests, using everyday fans, as a way to get noticed. But until Mr. Alstodt took the field, these contests had been met with relatively little public-relations success.

Hershey may have changed all that by finding a different way to run its contest.

Big contest sponsors such as Gillette Corp. are implementing a playoff system similar to the one that Hershey used to select its contestant, which increased the likelihood of getting a winner — and the publicity bonanza that comes with it.

Sports contests did not become a big business until April 14, 1993, when the Chicago Bulls plucked a fan named Don Calhoun from his seat, gave him a basketball and watched as he sank a three-quarters-court shot to win a $1 million contest sponsored jointly by the Bulls, Lettuce Entertain You Enterprises and Coca-Cola.

"Up until then, nobody thought people could make these shots," said Adam Walker, an account manager for SCA, which handles contests for about half of the NBA's teams.

The contests can be structured in many ways, but mostly they are part of an overall marketing plan between a sponsor and a team or a league.

Once the company has a sponsorship, it most often turns to insurers such as SCA to assume the risk. Instead of writing a $1 million check to Mr. Alstodt, Hershey bought a $100,000 insurance premium. The insurer then pays out the award in annual increments over 20 to 30 years. Consolation prizes such as the $10,000 Hershey would have had to pay Mr. Alstodt if he had failed are picked up by the sponsoring company.

The price of the insurance premium depends on several factors, including the difficulty of the feat, how the contestant is selected and how much preparation he or she is given.

On Saturday night, Jim Valente, 49, attempted a three-point shot — the American Express Million Dollar Shot — during NBA All-Star weekend in Cleveland. The shot failed for Mr. Valente, who did end up with a $10,000 consolation prize. But for American Express, it was a five-minute commercial watched by 5 million potential consumers.

Technology Warning Drags Down Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks fell Monday as Intel, Cisco Systems and other computer-related shares tumbled after a warning from the networking company 3Com of disappointing revenue and earnings.

"Fear is mounting that some of these companies won't be able to keep up with 1996 growth rates," said Richard Jandrain, director of equities at Banc One Investment Advisors.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 49.26 points lower at 6,806.54. Declining issues outpaced advancers by a 13-10 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was down 1/32 at 97 12/32, leaving the yield flat at 6.70 percent.

Some investors were concerned that foreign buyers might shy away from the $39.75 billion of new Treasury debt on sale this week after the Group of Seven industrial nations, at a weekend meeting, suggested the dollar's rally had gone far enough.

Foreign investors' appetite for U.S. securities, including stocks, may be curbed, analysts said.

"The dollar issue doesn't help," said Anthony Conroy, director of equity trading at BT Global asset Management, a unit of Bankers Trust New York Corp.

The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 4.11 to 785.45. The Nasdaq composite index slid 22.32 to 1,335.39, dragged lower by 3Com and Cisco.

3Com's shares plunged 13⅛ to 37⅝ after the company warned that it expected third-quarter revenue and earnings to be below analysts' expectations. Its drop came five trading days after analysts warned that Intel would have a tough time duplicating its 1996 growth rate, prompting a 6.7 percent drop in the chipmaker's shares.

Cisco Systems, which leads the market for computer networking equipment, accounting for 80 percent of all network routers, fell 4⅞ to 58¼, and Intel fell 4⅞ to 151½.

Westinghouse, one of the 30 Dow industrial stocks, fell ⅜ to 17⅛ after the company said it would buy

U.S. STOCKS

Gaylord Entertainment for $1.55 billion in stock. Gaylord Entertainment fell 3 to 22⅜.

Sears, another member of the Dow, rose 1½ to 53 after Merrill Lynch said any weakness in the stock should be considered a buying opportunity, citing strength in the retailer's profit margins.

The gains in Sears helped limit declines elsewhere.

Telecommunications shares advanced as computer-technology investors looked for a less risky place to invest. MCI Communications rose 5/16 to 36 11/16, Sprint climbed ⅝ to 43, and SBC Communications gained 1⅛ to 55¼.

But Mr. Jandrain said computer-related shares probably would have the highest growth rate of any industry on Wall Street in 1997. "These companies are still the performers," he said.

Philip Morris, down ⅞ at 120¼, led tobacco companies lower after a federal judge said the first phase of new cigarette regulations proposed by U.S. authorities would not be blocked before they took effect. UST and RJR Nabisco Holdings also fell. *(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)*

DOLLAR: *Statements From G-7 Drive U.S. Currency Lower, but How Long Will They Keep It Down?*

Continued from Page 19

are Japanese investors, against whose currency the dollar has risen more than 50 percent since April 1995 and whose fragile financial system can ill afford the additional trauma of a breakdown in confidence in the yen.

On Monday, Japan's finance minister, Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, not only hailed the G-7 statement as a "great step" but also made clear there could be a next step as well.

He pledged that the group would take action if the dollar resumed its rise against the yen. It was a pledge that no other G-7 minister chose to echo, however.

Even less likely is the idea that governments of weak-currency countries would alter their economic policies to make their currencies more attractive to investors. That would require Germany, France and Japan to support their currencies by raising interest rates while Washington did its bit by cutting American rates.

Unless and until the G-7 proves willing to do that, Paul Lambert of UBS said, "they cannot draw any lines in the sand."

Instead, he said, the governments are now merely trying to moderate the dollar's ascent.

On Monday, most analysts insisted that they saw little cause to lower their forecasts for the dollar. Many still insisted that levels of 1.70 DM and 130 yen could be reached in the next three months.

By that time, however, many forecasters say, the economic tide might begin to turn in favor of Europe and Japan and against the United States. An increase in economic activity in Japan and Europe in the second half of the year, coinciding with a cooling of the American economy, should drive the dollar lower, they say.

If those recoveries fail to materialize, all bets against the dollar could be off, and central bankers could be even more powerless than they are today to stop its rise.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The dollar closed at 122.775 yen, down from 123.250 yen Friday, and 1.6554 DM, down from 1.6615 DM.

The dollar was also at 1.4260 Swiss francs, down from 1.4305 francs, and 5.5910 French francs, down from 5.5960 francs.

The pound was at $1.6408, up from $1.6335.

"They did not say they wanted a weaker dollar," and the G-7 parties expressed "no intention of intervening," Andrew Busch, a trader at the Bank of Montreal in Chicago, told Market News Service.

"That's why the dollar did what it did," namely, dip and then recover partly, he said.

David O'Neill, a trader at Fuji Bank in London, told The Associated Press, "Were the dollar to come off a few more big figures, the uptrend should still be intact."

The U.S. economy makes the dollar more attractive than currencies from other rich nations, he said. "Why should people be confident to buy marks, yen or Swiss francs when you look at their economies?" he asked.

AMEX

Monday's 4 P.M. Close

The top 300 most active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press.

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	330pm	Chg.
Indus	6850.80	6876.58	6807.70	6818.84	-36.94
Trans	2329.34	2335.50	2311.46	2314.85	-16.65
Util	230.43	231.06	230.02	230.43	-0.07
Comp	2118.61	2125.56	2105.97	2109.00	-11.17

Standard & Poors

	Previous High	Previous Low	Previous Close	Today 4:00
Industrials	923.62	909.99	923.10	916.34
Transp.	560.81	552.29	557.09	552.39
Utilities	198.39	196.03	197.78	197.55
Finance	91.02	89.32	90.93	90.90
SP 500	789.72	778.19	789.56	784.99
SP 100	772.91	760.71	772.01	764.90

NYSE

	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
Composite	415.51	412.32	412.84	-0.96
Industrials	521.24	516.06	516.78	-2.21
Transp.	364.19	359.54	359.71	-3.65
Utility	269.90	268.16	269.23	+1.05
Finance	384.34	382.10	383.05	+0.72

Nasdaq

	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
Composite	1360.34	1337.52	1337.52	-20.19
Industrials	1141.99	1125.14	1125.14	-15.73
Banks	1367.56	1364.78	1367.12	+3.94
Insurance	1462.94	1457.75	1461.48	+3.64
Finance	1701.55	1693.55	1701.55	+9.75
Transp.	867.09	859.63	859.63	-2.80

AMEX

High	Low	3PM	Chg.
588.99	586.60	587.33	+0.72

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	103.35	-0.08
10 Utilities	100.26	+0.02
10 Industrials	106.44	-0.18

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
MercFn	56922	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
Compaq	36494	82⅞	78¼	78½	-4⅛
IBM	36509	148¾	143	143¾	-5½
BayNtwk	34805	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	-⅞
HewlPk s	32728	52⅛	49⅝	49⅝	-2
AT&T s	30934	39⅛	38⅝	39	+⅛
ChesEng s	30296	22⅝	19½	19⅝	-3⅝
PepsiCo s	28871	32⅝	32⅛	32½	+⅛
Entergy	27390	27	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
WalMart	26407	24½	24⅛	24⅜	+½
Cabltrn s	26351	30⅝	28	28⅛	-2⅛
GnMotr	25417	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	-½
WstgEl	24376	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	-⅜
Chryslr s	24194	34½	33⅝	33⅞	-⅜
FannMae	22833	41	40⅛	40⅝	+⅞

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	3PM	Chg.
3Com	212089	48⅛	37	38⅛	-12⅛
Cisco s	264837	62⅝	58	58½	-4⅝
Intel	124631	158⅜	150⅞	151⅜	-4⅛
Microsft s	68065	101⅝	97⅝	98⅛	-2⅛
Ascend	64464	66½	61	62⅛	-5⅛
SunMic s	61442	34⅝	33⅛	34	
US Robt s	53233	67⅝	60⅞	61⅝	-5⅝
DellCpt s	47916	66	62⅝	63½	-2⅛
AppldMat	44077	49½	47	47½	-1⅝
Oracle s	43495	40⅛	39⅝	40	
TheraTx	42306	16⅜	12⅝	16½	+3⅝
WorldCm s	41666	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	-⅜
Repind s	41299	36⅝	33½	34	-2⅝
CascCm s	38080	36⅞	34⅛	34⅞	-1⅝
Intel wt	33230	119⅝	111⅛	113⅛	-3⅝

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Harken	19964	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
Pricall s	15011	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	
SPDR	14833	79½	78⅞	78⅞	-⅝
RoyalOg	10414	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
TubMex	8993	16¼	15⅝	16¼	
ViacB	7778	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	+1
Identix	7749	13	12⅛	12⅝	+2
Nabors	6884	17⅜	16½	16½	-1
Hasbro	5138	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	+⅜
FAusPr	5051	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	1097	1643
Declined	1155	944
Unchanged	923	776
Total issues	3175	3363
New Highs	121	166
New Lows	16	37

Nasdaq

	Noon	Prev. Close
Advanced	1620	2166
Declined	1892	1803
Unchanged	2227	1768
Total issues	5739	5737
New Highs	108	163
New Lows	39	60

AMEX

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	241	272
Declined	226	241
Unchanged	166	202
Total issues	633	715
New Highs	15	31
New Lows	4	6

Market Sales

	Today 4:00	Prev. cons.
NYSE	465.15	641.56
Amex	21.63	32.17
Nasdaq	574.78	644.31

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
STOCK				
GranCare Inc			2-10	2-10
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Chyron Corp 1 for 3 reverse split.				
Interferon Scienc 1 for 4 reverse split.				
INCREASED				
Cinn Fincl	Q	.41	3-14	4-15
Jefferson-Pilot	Q	.40	5-16	6-5
Mercury Gen	Q	.29	3-17	3-31
INITIAL				
Halifax Corp n		.0466	2-21	3-10
REGULAR				
ASA Ltd	Q	.30	2-21	2-28
Boston Acoustics	Q	.125	3-27	4-18
Bush Indus	Q	.035	2-18	2-25
Chemed Corp	Q	.52	2-21	3-10
Co-Steel Inc g	Q	.10	2-21	3-14
Dana Corp	Q	.25	2-28	3-14
Decorator Ind	Q	.07	3-3	3-14
EVEREN Cap	Q	.09	3-4	3-18
Fair Isaac	Q	.02	2-20	3-6
Garan Inc	Q	.20	2-18	2-25
Gen Binding	Q	.11	2-24	3-24
Haverty Furn	Q	.08	2-17	2-27
Haverty Furn A	Q	.075	2-17	2-27
IRT Property	Q	.225	2-20	3-1
Independ Square	M	.115	2-20	2-28
Kaufman Broad	Q	.075	2-13	2-27
Mentor Inco Fd	M	.07	2-18	2-28
Merchants Grp	Q	.05	2-14	3-3
Midcoast Energy	Q	.008	2-21	3-3
NN Ball Roller	Q	.08	2-24	3-10
Olsten Corp	Q	.07	2-18	3-3
Pittston Brink Grp	Q	.025	2-18	3-3
Pittston Burlingtn	Q	.06	2-18	3-3
Pittston Mineral	Q	.1625	2-18	3-3
Pf Income Fd	M	.087	2-21	2-28
Pf Inco Mngmnt	M	.087	2-21	2-28
Pf Inco Opport	M	.073	2-21	2-28
PrimeSource	Q	.045	2-14	3-3
Seligman Qlty	M	.0782	2-19	2-26
Seligman Sel	M	.07	2-19	2-26
Sthwst Secur	Q	.05	3-14	4-1
Std Motor	Q	.08	2-14	3-3
Westcorp Inc	Q	.10	2-18	3-4

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration. a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cc - PE exceeds 99.cld - called. d - new yearly low. dd - loss in the last 12 months. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on last declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown. P/E - price-earnings ratio. q - closed-end mutual fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Feb. 10, 1997

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Grains					
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Mar 97	272¼	270¼	272¼	+1¼	111,039
May 97	271¼	269½	271	+1¼	80,082
Jul 97	269½	267¼	269½	-1	70,112
Sep 97	265¾	265	265¼	-¼	10,326
Dec 97	267¾	266¼	267¾		45,881
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 40,411					
Fri's open int 323,729 off 137					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Mar 97	236.80	234.70	236.50	+1.20	32,545
May 97	231.60	229.50	231.40	+1.20	23,931
Jul 97	229.80	228.00	229.80	+1.10	20,451
Aug 97	227.80	225.80	227.00	+1.00	3,802
Sep 97	222.90	221.50	222.50	+1.00	2,944
Oct 97	215.00	213.50	214.50	+1.50	1,079
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 12,594					
Fri's open int 87,890 up 165					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- cents per lb					
Mar 97	23.99	23.75	23.87	-0.06	37,677
May 97	24.29	24.14	24.27	-0.03	22,714
Jul 97	24.68	24.51	24.64	-0.04	15,887
Aug 97	24.72	24.70	24.70	-0.13	3,223
Sep 97	24.95	24.85	24.86	-0.12	2,590
Oct 97	25.03	25.00	25.03	-0.09	847
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 8,247					
Fri's open int 87,836 up 156					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Mar 97	740½	734¾	739½	+1½	67,299
May 97	737½	733¼	738¼	+1¼	39,998
Jul 97	739¾	734½	739	+2½	35,525
Aug 97	736	732	736	+2	5,568
Sep 97	711½	709	711½	+4	1,842
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 43,176					
Fri's open int 168,731 off 706					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel					
Mar 97	360½	352	352	-4	26,068
May 97	354	349	350	-1¼	12,711
Jul 97	342	339	339½	+½	26,011
Sep 97	345	342	343¼	+2¼	2,146
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 14,866					
Fri's open int 69,134 up 878					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 97	65.65	65.05	65.27	-0.35	44,583
Jun 97	63.82	63.40	63.42	-0.35	16,992
Aug 97	63.62	63.27	63.32	-0.27	17,600
Oct 97	66.82	66.52	66.57	-0.25	10,935
Dec 97	68.85	68.52	68.52	-0.27	4,398
Feb 98	69.98	69.65	69.82	-0.07	2,149
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 18,302					
Fri's open int 105,975 up 733					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 97	68.00	67.30	67.35	-0.67	7,079
Apr 97	68.75	68.00	68.00	-0.72	3,435
May 97	69.90	69.00	69.05	-0.82	4,993
Aug 97	72.90	72.40	72.42	-0.37	4,029
Sep 97	73.25	72.75	72.75	-0.55	1,485
Oct 97	73.90	73.40	73.40	-0.50	1,852
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 3,482					
Fri's open int 23,505 off 138					
HOGS-Lean (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 97	73.92	73.15	73.30	-0.75	14,804
Jun 97	79.30	78.20	78.42	-1.00	7,911
Jul 97	77.25	76.40	76.50	-1.00	1,876
Aug 97	74.05	73.20	73.45	-0.70	2,125
Oct 97	67.20	66.40	67.02	-0.27	1,368
Dec 97	65.25	64.90	65.05	-0.80	781
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 7,575					
Fri's open int 33,603 off 175					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Feb 97	77.35	76.00	76.15	-1.47	1,466
Mar 97	76.90	75.10	75.20	-1.95	2,457
May 97	77.35	75.95	76.15	-1.40	3,207
Jul 97	76.50	75.80	76.20	-0.95	655
Aug 97	74.40	73.27	73.27	-0.75	471
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 2,223					
Fri's open int 8,456 off 91					
Food					
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Mar 97	1276	1260	1267	-2	13,357
May 97	1310	1291	1303	+2	29,076
Jul 97	1337	1323	1325	+6	15,290
Sep 97	1368	1352	1360	+3	9,445
Dec 97	1388	1384	1384	+2	5,187
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 12,237					
Fri's open int 90,292 up 673					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 97	159.75	149.50	158.65	+7.60	20,027
May 97	155.50	145.00	154.45	+8.45	13,596
Jul 97	149.50	141.50	149.50	+7.40	5,465
Sep 97	145.40	137.75	145.40	+8.05	3,421
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 16,980					
Fri's open int 45,470 off 1061					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 97	10.58	10.49	10.51	-0.09	54,695
May 97	10.54	10.49	10.53	-0.03	37,751
Jul 97	10.40	10.36	10.38	-0.03	27,908
Oct 97	10.39	10.35	10.36	-0.04	19,378
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 13,022					
Fri's open int 146,139 off 1378					
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 97	82.85	80.50	80.65	-2.45	15,304
May 97	85.80	83.80	83.80	-2.30	7,801
Jul 97	89.30	87.05	87.10	-2.30	3,119
Sep 97	92.00	90.00	90.80	-2.35	2,282
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 5,000					
Fri's open int 1 off 29246					
Metals					
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Feb 97	343.60	342.30	343.00	-0.30	4,427
Mar 97			343.40		65
Apr 97	345.10	342.40	343.30	-0.70	99,576
Jun 97	346.80	344.70	345.70	-0.50	23,694
Aug 97	348.20	347.50	348.20	-0.40	9,560
Oct 97	350.70	349.70	350.20	-0.90	3,504
Dec 97	353.10	352.00	352.80	-0.80	18,730
Feb 98			356.00		3,199
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 46,859					
Fri's open int 196,627 up 430					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Feb 97	109.00	107.50	108.50	-0.20	2,019
Mar 97	107.90	106.15	107.15		24,698
Apr 97	105.00	104.50	105.00		1,488
May 97	103.60	102.30	103.30	+0.15	7,709
Jun 97			102.30	+0.15	854
Jul 97	101.80	101.00	101.50	+0.05	4,683
Aug 97			100.70	+0.10	612
Sep 97	99.90	99.50	99.90	+0.15	2,621
Oct 97			99.05		584
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 11,446					
Fri's open int 53,856 up 596					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Feb 97			492.80		8
Mar 97	497.00	490.50	495.50	+1.30	56,145
Apr 97	495.00	495.00	495.00	-1.50	3
May 97	501.50	495.50	500.00	+1.20	14,262
Jul 97	506.00	501.00	504.00	+0.70	9,064
Sep 97	509.50	506.50	509.50	+1.60	3,016
Dec 97	517.00	512.00	515.00	+0.10	5,156
Jan 98			517.80		9
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 25,974					
Fri's open int 92,059 up 339					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Apr 97	364.60	355.00	359.80	+3.90	20,325
Jul 97	361.00	358.50	361.00	+3.10	3,331
Oct 97	364.00	360.00	364.00	+4.10	2,265
Jan 98	362.00	362.00	362.00	-0.20	1,111
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 2,983					
Fri's open int 27,032 up 131					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1555.00	1556.00	1587½	1588½
Forward	1587.00	1588.00	1617.00	1618.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2407.00	2412.00	2470.00	2475.00
Forward	2229.00	2230.00	2251.00	2255.00
Lead				
Spot	649.00	650.00	670.00	671.00
Forward	659.00	660.00	679.00	680.00
Nickel				
Spot	7700.00	7710.00	7775.00	7785.00
Forward	7790.00	7800.00	7870.00	7880.00
Tin				
Spot	5820.00	5830.00	5835.00	5845.00
Forward	5890.00	5900.00	5900.00	5910.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1156½	1158½	1170½	1171½
Forward	1176.00	1178.00	1189½	1190.00

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Financial					
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Mar 97	95.00	94.97	94.98		4,884
Jun 97	94.90	94.89	94.89		3,415
Sep 97			94.75		847
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales					
Fri's open int					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 64ths of 100 pct					
Mar 97	106-62	106-51	106-60	+ 01	184,517
Jun 97	106-44	106-39	106-44	+ 01	12,263
Sep 97			106-28	+ 01	
Est. sales 32,000 Fri's. sales 64,992					
Fri's open int 196,780 off 428					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Mar 97	109-20	109-10	109-17	+ 01	313,782
Jun 97	109-01	108-25	108-30	+ 01	34,820
Sep 97	108-13	108-11	108-13		1,388
Dec 97			108-02		18
Est. sales 65,432 Fri's. sales 160,207					
Fri's open int 349,990 up 1946					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Mar 97	112-21	112-03	112-15		480,140
Jun 97	112-05	111-25	112-00		40,489
Sep 97	111-22	111-15	111-18		10,611
Dec 97	111-06	111-05	111-05		3,964
Mar 98			110-27		42
Jun 98			110-17		11
Sep 98			110-08		4
Dec 98			110-00		3
Mar 99			109-24		1
Est. sales 275,000 Fri's. sales 373,448					
Fri's open int 555,565 up 21130					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Mar97	102.72	102.42	102.66	+ 0.12	239,057
Jun97	101.82	101.63	101.78	+ 0.12	12,313
Est. sales: 92,835. Prev. sales: 188,040					
Prev. open int.: 251,370 up 6,802					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Mar97	112-15	112-28	112-29	- 0-10	195,421
Jun97	112-30	112-13	112-14	- 0-09	2,433
Est. sales: 54,838. Prev. sales: 103,434					
Prev. open int.: 197,854 up 6,019					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Mar 97	131.50	131.16	131.46	+0.18	142,777
Jun 97	130.12	129.92	130.16	+0.18	14,597
Sep 97	128.28	128.28	128.48	+0.16	876
Dec 97	N.T.	N.T.	97.76	+0.18	0
Est. volume: 59,966. Open int.: 157,250 up 4,268					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Mar97	131.60	131.02	131.08	- 0.22	106,322
Jun97	131.04	130.70	130.58	- 0.21	13,720
Sep97	N.T.	N.T.	130.56	- 0.24	600
Est. sales: 40,236. Prev. sales: 65,518					
Prev. open int.: 120,642 up 2,215					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Feb 97	94.49	94.48	94.49	+0.02	21,049
Mar 97	94.47	94.45	94.47	+0.02	399,463
Apr 97	94.43	94.41	94.42	+0.01	6,717
Jun 97	94.36	94.34	94.35		382,501
Sep 97	94.23	94.21	94.22		297,576
Dec 97	94.05	94.02	94.04		208,361
Mar 98	93.95	93.92	93.93	-0.01	180,911
Jun 98	93.84	93.83	93.84		140,557
Sep 98	93.76	93.74	93.76		103,976
Dec 98	93.65	93.63	93.64	-0.01	81,705
Mar 99	93.62	93.61	93.62		64,938
Jun 99	93.56	93.54	93.56		66,253
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 612,125					
Fri's open int 2,314,860 up 19156					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Mar 97	1.6390	1.6292	1.6374		34,677
Jun 97	1.6360	1.6270	1.6340		2,326
Sep 97			1.6328		1,060
Dec 97			1.6302		8
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 11,978					
Fri's open int 38,071 off 100724					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Mar 97	.7420	.7399	.7401		42,461
Jun 97	.7462	.7442	.7446		8,641
Sep 97	.7585	.7490	.7490		3,558
Dec 97	.7543	.7530	.7530		488
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 8,825					
Fri's open int 55,204 up 265					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Mar 97	.6064	.6040	.6047		86,283
Jun 97	.6102	.6076	.6085		5,667
Sep 97	.6132	.6125	.6125		2,311
Dec 97			.6158		29
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 57,056					
Fri's open int 94,281 up 6058					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Mar 97	.8210	.8175	.8183		85,436
Jun 97	.8312	.8283	.8296		3,279
Sep 97			.8389		661
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 43,888					
Fri's open int 89,504 up 4025					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Mar 97	.7055	.7023	.7035		49,394
Jun 97	.7120	.7092	.7103		2,732
Sep 97	.7177	.7177	.7177		1,920
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 33,374					
Fri's open int 54,088 up 7514					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Feb97	96.88	96.88	96.88	Unch.	3,249
Mar97	96.89	96.88	96.89	Unch.	206,209
Apr97	N.T.	N.T.	96.89	Unch.	3,529
Jun97	96.89	96.87	96.89	+ 0.01	171,615
Sep97	96.82	96.80	96.82	+ 0.01	148,666
Dec97	96.66	96.63	96.66	+ 0.01	143,869
Mar98	96.49	96.45	96.49	+ 0.02	118,322
Jun98	96.29	96.25	96.29	+ 0.02	104,799
Sep98	96.07	96.02	96.06	+ 0.03	77,205
Dec98	95.81	95.77	95.80	+ 0.03	66,567
Mar99	95.56	95.53	95.56	+ 0.03	46,491
Jun99	95.31	95.27	95.31	+ 0.02	25,421
Sep99	95.05	95.02	95.05	+ 0.02	20,984
Dec99	94.79	94.77	94.80	+ 0.03	18,272
Est. sales: 60,114. Prev. sales: 117,300					
Prev. open int.: 1,178,741 off 1,152					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Mar97	93.73	93.69	93.70	- 0.02	103,476
Jun97	93.54	93.46	93.47	- 0.04	112,842
Sep97	93.35	93.27	93.28	- 0.04	74,781
Dec97	93.19	93.11	93.13	- 0.03	52,474
Mar98	93.07	93.00	93.02	- 0.03	38,358
Jun98	92.99	92.91	92.95	- 0.02	35,095
Sep98	92.93	92.87	92.89	- 0.02	21,097
Dec98	92.88	92.82	92.84	- 0.02	18,254
Mar99	92.83	92.77	92.80	- 0.02	8,826
Jun99	92.78	92.71	92.74	- 0.02	6,949
Sep99	92.72	92.65	92.67	- 0.03	6,871
Dec99	92.67	92.65	92.63	- 0.03	4,522
Est. sales: 67,345. Prev. sales: 110,391					
Prev. open int.: 484,285 off 105					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Mar 97	96.72	96.70	96.71	+0.00	67,809
Jun 97	96.75	96.73	96.75	+0.01	50,806
Sep 97	96.73	96.71	96.72	+0.01	36,376
Dec 97	96.65	96.63	96.64	+0.01	32,173
Mar 98	96.54	96.51	96.53	+0.02	18,960
Jun 98	96.40	96.36	96.38	+0.02	17,140
Sep 98	96.19	96.16	96.20	+0.03	11,062
Est. volume: 23,877. Open int.: 268,959 off 538					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Mar97	93.08	93.02	93.02	- 0.05	95,654
Jun97	93.68	93.61	93.61	- 0.06	76,404
Sep97	94.02	93.96	93.96	- 0.05	45,772
Dec97	94.21	94.14	94.15	- 0.04	34,508
Mar98	94.25	94.19	94.20	- 0.03	16,080
Jun98	94.23	94.16	94.19	- 0.02	10,376
Est. sales: 26,202. Prev. sales: 41,768					
Prev. open int.: 378,794 off 292					
Industrials					
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 97	75.00	73.95	74.05	-0.53	19,975
May 97	76.50	75.55	75.55	-0.53	19,864
Jul 97	77.40	76.61	76.61	-0.44	8,456
Oct 97	77.30	77.25	77.25	+0.15	1,378
Dec 97	77.45	76.80	76.80	-0.31	12,335
Mar 98	78.25	77.75	77.75	-0.33	788
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 5,200					
Fri's open int 1 off 63751					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Mar 97	61.40	59.55	60.70	+0.17	38,387
Apr 97	59.50	57.80	58.70	-0.37	19,364
May 97	58.00	56.80	57.35	-0.37	8,109
Jun 97	57.10	56.00	56.50	-0.27	6,966
Jul 97	56.65	55.60	55.90	-0.47	4,256
Aug 97	56.90	56.10	56.35	-0.32	3,503
Sep 97	57.20	56.70	56.70	-0.47	3,137
Oct 97	57.75	57.15	57.45	-0.22	1,934
Nov 97	58.25	57.50	57.95	-0.22	1,632
Dec 97	59.00	58.00	58.45	-0.22	4,982
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 35,625					
Fri's open int 98,218 up 100					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Mar 97	22.45	21.65	21.96	-0.27	69,183
Apr 97	22.23	21.45	21.73	-0.34	55,827
May 97	21.92	21.28	21.50	-0.30	32,849
Jun 97	21.62	21.07	21.25	-0.28	34,925
Jul 97	21.38	20.98	20.97	-0.32	16,776
Aug 97	21.12	20.64	20.85	-0.27	15,280
Sep 97	20.97	20.50	20.70	-0.15	16,786
Oct 97	20.67	20.37	20.39	-0.25	10,458
Nov 97	20.52	20.25	20.27	-0.18	8,147
Dec 97	20.42	20.00	20.14	-0.12	23,324
Jan 98	20.09	20.80	20.02	-0.10	12,794
Feb 98	19.95	19.70	19.90	-0.10	7,258
Mar 98	19.90	19.79	19.82	-0.07	2,915
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 141,099					
Fri's open int 373,750 up 2445					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Mar 97	2.260	2.150	2.165		31,989
Apr 97	2.150	2.080	2.095		19,719
May 97	2.080	2.050	2.055		14,654
Jun 97	2.075	2.045	2.045		9,583
Jul 97	2.070	2.045	2.045		9,854
Aug 97	2.070	2.050	2.050		7,677
Sep 97	2.080	2.070	2.070		6,536
Oct 97	2.100	2.070	2.070		8,459
Nov 97	2.210	2.170	2.170		4,798
Dec 97	2.321	2.280	2.280		7,970
Jan 98	2.350	2.325	2.325		6,596
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 34,195					
Fri's open int 159,535 off 385					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal					
Mar 97	63.65	61.40	62.30	-0.86	30,891
Apr 97	65.65	63.80	64.50	-0.68	18,483
May 97	65.60	63.70	64.40	-0.63	13,065
Jun 97	64.85	63.10	63.75	-0.35	7,845
Jul 97	63.20	61.80	62.50	-0.10	4,514
Aug 97	61.20	60.80	60.80	-0.20	4,049
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 35,441					
Fri's open int 79,734 up 5776					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Feb 97	190.50	186.25	188.25	-2.00	15,342
Mar 97	184.50	178.00	181.25	-4.00	18,391
Apr 97	181.50	178.75	178.25	-4.75	8,607
May 97	180.00	175.75	176.50	-4.75	4,125
Jun 97	179.50	176.00	176.50	-5.00	8,288
Jul 97	179.25	176.00	176.75	-4.75	2,403
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	177.25	-4.25	1,404
Sept 97	179.50	177.50	177.75	-4.25	1,022
Oct 97	179.50	177.50	177.75	-4.25	1,163
Nov 97	179.00	179.00	178.50	-3.75	613
Dec 97	181.00	178.50	178.50	-3.75	3,680
Est. sales: 24,170. Open int.: 66,354 up 2,276					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Mar 97	21.23	20.55	21.13	+0.18	33,828
Apr 97	20.83	20.18	20.76	+0.12	53,409
May 97	20.50	19.90	20.39	+0.03	19,440
June 97	20.23	19.70	20.10	Unch.	17,374
July 97	19.95	19.55	19.87	+0.01	12,428
Aug 97	19.75	19.74	19.60	-0.05	3,703
Sep 97	N.T.	N.T.	19.48	+0.03	5,489
Oct 97	19.40	19.20	19.32	+0.04	3,779
Nov 97	N.T.	N.T.	19.17	+0.05	2,384
Dec 97	19.16	19.07	19.03	+0.06	4,250
Est. sales: 54,654. Open int.: 157,549 off 2,921					
Stock Indexes					
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Mar 97	796.95	790.10	791.00	-3.35	178,476
Jun 97	804.20	798.80	799.00	-2.80	10,733
Sep 97	810.20	808.20	808.50	-1.15	1,816
Dec 97			817.60		1,591
Est. sales N.A. Fri's. sales 82,638					
Fri's open int 192,808 up 541					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Mar97	4325.0	4290.0	4307.0	+ 8.0	58,600
Jun97	4343.5	4315.0	4326.0	+ 8.0	5,551
Sep97	N.T	N.T	4351.0	+ 8.0	1,861
Est. sales: 8,186. Prev. sales: 13,529					
Prev. open int.: 66,012 up 168					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Feb 97	2622.0	2592.0	2603.0	+2.00	26,523
Mar 97	2625.0	2598.0	2609.0	+1.50	22,255
Apr 97	2601.0	2601.0	2611.0	+2.00	150
Jun 97	2593.0	2593.0	2575.0	+2.00	3,063
Sep 97	2596.0	2596.0	2587.0	+2.00	6,089
Dec 97	N.T.	N.T.	2606.5	+2.00	7,829
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	2623.0	+2.00	710
Sep 98	N.T.	N.T.	2598.0	+2.00	0
Est. volume: 9,755. Open int.: 66,619 up 2,155					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,484.40	1,478.00
Reuters	1,957.10	1,964.00
D.J. Futures	152.74	152.35
CRB	237.36	236.75

British Tobacco
To Consider Sett
For Liability Cl

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British Tobacco CEO To Consider Settlement For Liability Claims

Bloomberg News

LONDON — The chief executive of BAT Industries PLC, Martin Broughton, has said the cigarette maker would consider settling damage claims brought by victims of smoking-related illnesses if doing so would end the growth of legal claims against the industry.

"Clearly there would have to be some kind of payment to somebody" if the industry can secure a settlement, Mr. Broughton said in a BBC interview over the weekend.

"They want a big payoff, and we want a peaceful life."

The statement was Mr. Broughton's strongest yet about the possibility of a settlement, a course that many analysts have said could help end the uncertainty hovering over the tobacco industry. Mr. Broughton said three months ago that a government-endorsed settlement of U.S. liability claims would be a "common sense" approach.

Shares of BAT, the maker of Kool and Lucky Strike cigarettes, closed at 518 pence ($8.41), up 8. The stock fell as low as 411 pence after a jury in Florida in August ordered its U.S. tobacco unit to pay $750,000 to a former smoker who had contracted cancer.

It was only the second time that the industry, which has $50 billion in annual sales in the United States alone, had lost a liability claim. The other time, the verdict was overturned on appeal. The Florida award raised fears that juries considering about 300 other U.S. claims filed in the past two years would also turn against the industry.

But Nyren Scott-Malden, an analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London, said he was skeptical that such a settlement could be arranged. "You have to satisfy so many different interest groups: the plaintiffs, the plaintiffs' lawyers, the industry and Congress as well," he said. "I suspect they're still quite far apart."

Still, he said, a settlement would be "a desirable outcome" for shareholders in tobacco companies.

Mr. Broughton is not the first tobacco executive to raise the possibility of a settlement. Steven Goldstone, chief executive of RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp., which makes Winston and Camel cigarettes, said in March 1996 that the industry would consider a settlement if the terms were right.

Mr. Goldstone said the industry would consider paying for costs associated with smoking, including charges such as state Medicare bills, in exchange for U.S. government immunity from liability claims related to smoking.

Mr. Broughton said in late October, after BAT reported record pretax profit of £2.04 billion for the first nine months of 1996, that he doubted an agreement could be reached because it would not be in the interests of plaintiffs or their lawyers.

Mr. Scott-Malden said investors were so concerned about the possibility of big losses in U.S. liability cases that they had discounted the profit made by Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., the U.S. cigarette unit of London-based BAT.

"At the current share price, Brown & Williamson, which makes a billion dollars a year, is put in at a negative valuation," Mr. Scott-Malden said. "A settlement may take away some of the profits, but it would at least allow you to value the rest of the company."

Norddeutsche Pursues Alliance With Berlin Bank

Bloomberg News

HANNOVER, Germany — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale's chief executive, Manfred Bodin, said Monday the bank was still pursuing an alliance with Bankgesellschaft Berlin AG that could include exchanging stakes.

"We expect the association that began in 1992 and 1993 to continue with greater intensity this year," Mr. Bodin said. "It will take at least six months to determine where areas of possible synergy lie."

Warning that talks were at an early stage, he said his bank would be interested in exchanging stakes with the Bankgesellschaft holding company.

The holding company was created by the 1994 merger of three state-owned banks in Berlin. A full merger would create Germany's third-largest bank in terms of total assets, after Deutsche Bank AG and Dresdner Bank AG.

On-Line Shakeout for France?

Executive Says Connections Will Equal Survival

Reuters

CANNES — The French on-line business is headed for a year of ruthless concentration, and only a few big players with links to telecommunications companies will survive, the managing director of the multimedia-publishing company Hachette Filipacchi Grolier said Monday.

The executive, Herve Digne, also said it would be at least 2005 before publishers could make solid profits on the Internet.

"The market is currently fragmented between five or six access providers with some 20,000 subscribers each," Mr. Digne said. "Because there is a price war in the sector, these activities on their own are not very profitable."

Among French Internet-access providers, Wanadoo has a link with France Telecom, as does Microsoft Corp.'s MSN, while Generale des Eaux SA's Cegetel unit plans to become an Internet-access provider. EasyNet, another French Internet-service provider, has links to British Telecommunications PLC, but others such as America Online Inc., Infonie, Calvacom and Club Internet do not have such connections.

"If the market continues to grow as slowly as it is now, not all of them can survive," and some will have to restructure, Mr. Digne said.

Club Internet is a privileged partner of Hachette Filipacchi Grolier, as both are part of Lagardere Groupe.

Hachette Filipacchi has published a series of compact disks with read-only memory, the multimedia laser disks known as CD-ROMs, and manages eight sites on the World Wide Web that relate to the main magazine titles of the group, which include Elle and Paris Match. Mr. Digne said that the eight sites managed by Hachette Filipacchi Grolier attracted 1.2 million visits a month and that the company was charging advertisers 250 francs ($44.50) for each 1,000 visits.

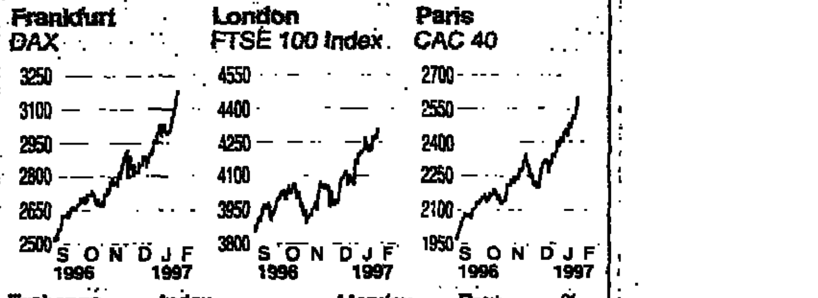
Mr. Digne said there were between 5,000 and 7,000 Web sites in France. Although the number is almost sure to rise, he said, he thought there would be only a limited number of sites that would be visited frequently. He said he refused to be carried away by forecasts of spectacular growth in the Internet that would make advertising a big source of revenue.

"I don't think that any company will be able to make a real return on investment until the year 2005," he said. "In the meantime, editors like us will have to try to limit the losses and get to know the new techniques to adapt to the new market."

Regarding the CD-ROM market, Mr. Digne said there were signs that many multimedia computers had been sold for Christmas and that CD-ROM sales could rise. But he said 1,500 new titles had been launched in the European market last year and that many publishers were still waiting to reach the break-even point on their titles.

"If a CD-ROM title would sell 10,000 copies it's a best-seller," he said. "The break-even lies often around 6,000 copies, and many titles are far from that."

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	695.04	694.25	+0.11
Brussels	BEL-20	2,088.58	2,080.50	+0.39
Frankfurt	DAX	3,184.36	3,138.01	+1.48
Copenhagen	Stock Market	530.29	528.72	+0.30
Helsinki	HEX General	2,821.91	2,806.08	+0.56
Oslo	OBX	581.99	584.22	-0.38
London	FTSE 100	4,307.70	4,307.80	Unch.
Madrid	Stock Exchange	475.55	475.41	+0.03
Milan	MIBTEL	12,680.00	12,799.00	-0.93
Paris	CAC 40	2,595.37	2,597.52	-0.08
Stockholm	SX 16	2,793.99	2,751.00	+1.56
Vienna	ATX	1,201.96	1,196.96	+0.42
Zurich	SPI	2,796.13	2,783.25	+0.46

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Heavy Traffic Gives a Lift to BA

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Airways PLC celebrated 10 years in the private sector a day early Monday with an announcement of record pretax profit for its third quarter, marred only by a sharp rise in jet-fuel prices, which hit operating profit.

The airline said higher passenger and cargo traffic helped raise pretax profit for the three months that ended Dec. 31 by 8.7 percent, to £113 million ($184.6 million), on a 6.3 percent rise in sales, to £2.02 billion.

Pretax earnings for the nine through December also set a record, at £583 million, compared with £534 million a year earlier.

But operating profit slipped to £131 million from £152 million because of a 34 percent rise in the quarterly fuel bill, to £222 million. The airline said operating profit would have risen 23 percent without the increase in fuel costs, which are coming down again.

BA's shares rose 10 pence to close at 597 after the results, which came in above the typical market forecast of around £100 million in pretax profit in the third quarter.

"It's a very, very good performance and clearly shows that British Airways remains the industry's leader in cost management," said Chris Avery, an airline analyst with Paribas Capital Markets.

BA plans a progress report on its campaign to find £1 billion of annual cost savings when it reports full-year results in May, its chief executive, Robert Ayling, said.

BA's chairman, Sir Colin Marshall, said the cost-cutting program was on track, and he said he expected the growth and record profits seen in the airline industry in 1996 to continue in 1997.

BA's cost-cutting plan aims to trim 5,000 jobs in Britain within three years. Since the plan was implemented in September, the airline has announced various moves to sell or reorganize parts of the business such as ground services and cargo handling. Mr. Ayling said it was too early to calculate the resulting savings. But he said much still had to be done if the airline was to remain competitive.

BA's scheduled passenger traffic in the third quarter was up 9.1 percent, and its load factor, or proportion of seats filled with paying passengers, rose to a record 71.2 percent from 70.7 percent a year earlier.

Fuel prices caused a 0.3 percent rise in unit costs, which otherwise would have fallen 3 percent, the airline said.

Sir Colin did not comment on BA's proposed alliance with American Airlines except to say that BA would also concentrate this year on completing regulatory clearance of that alliance and launching its resulting "enhanced services" across the North Atlantic. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

■ Lufthansa Looks to Britain

British Midland PLC and Lufthansa AG said they were negotiating to set up a strategic alliance, Bloomberg News reported from Frankfurt. They declined to give details.

In May, Lufthansa's chief financial officer, Klaus Schlede, was quoted as saying the airline "could not exclude the possibility" of buying a stake in British Midland. Lufthansa subsequently said Mr. Schlede's remarks had been misinterpreted and that such a purchase was "not on the agenda right now."

Very briefly:

- **Tesco PLC**, Britain's largest supermarket chain, will open some stores for 24 hours a day in March, becoming the first supermarket operator to test demand for all-night shopping outside the Christmas period.
- **Usinor Sacilor SA** is considering forming a "strategic alliance" with a Spanish steelmaker, **Corp. Siderurgica Integral**.
- **Kvaerner ASA**, a Norwegian shipbuilding, construction and engineering company, has closed its ship repair yard in Gibraltar after talks with employees collapsed.
- **Britain's raw materials prices** fell a greater-than-expected 0.5 percent in January, as the strong pound drove down prices of crude oil, metals and chemicals.
- **6,417 customers** switched from **British Gas PLC** to new suppliers during the first day of domestic deregulation of the British gas market in two test markets in the west of England, said TransCo, the company's pipeline division.
- **South Africa's** gold output plunged to a 40-year low of 522.38 metric tons in 1996, from 494.62 tons in 1995, but production should stabilize at around 500 metric tons a year in the future, the Chamber of Mines said.
- **Romania's central bank** will allow the discount rate, now at an annual 90 percent, to float in alignment with the one-week rate on auctioned refinancing credits.
- **The European Commission** cleared the takeover by **Swiss Reinsurance Co.** of **Unione Italiana de Riassicurazione SpA**, an Italian reinsurance company.
- **Avis Europe PLC**, a privately held car rental company, will float shares on the London Stock Exchange in to raise £250 million ($405.9 million) to repurchase **General Motors Corp.**'s 14.2 percent stake in the company.
- **Queens Moat Houses PLC**, a British hotel company, sold 25 hotels to a group of managers backed by **Hambro European Ventures Ltd.** for £91.5 million.
- **Germany's** cartel office has blocked **Herlitz AG**'s takeover of **Landre GmbH**, a stationery maker, because it would give the paper products company control of 50 percent of the market.

Bloomberg, AFX, AP, Reuters

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, Feb. 10
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
AEX index: 695.04 Previous: 694.25

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	127.20	124.80	126.50	125.20
Aegon	118.40	116.60	116.80	117.10
Ahold	117	115.20	116.70	115.80
Akzo Nobel	283.30	275	282.50	276.10
Baan Co.	87.70	84.30	86.30	85.50
Bols Wess cva	35.20	34.30	34.70	35.20
CSM cva	108.10	106.70	107.60	106.80
Dordtsche Pet	352.20	349.50	351.20	352.80
DSM	179.30	174	178.70	174.20
Elsevier	28.90	28.60	28.80	28.90
Fortis Amev	70.40	69.30	69.30	69.60
Getronics	55.80	54.80	55.70	55.40
G-Broc cva	60	59.30	59.50	60.20
Hagemeyer	150	148.40	148.50	149.50
Heineken	320.50	315	315.20	320
Hoogovens cva	75.30	74.50	75.30	74.90
Hunt Douglas	131.40	128.50	129.90	128.20
ING Group	71.60	70.40	71.10	70.80
KLM	56.10	54.30	54.60	54.80
KNP BT	39.40	38.80	39	39.20
KPN	67.70	67	67	67.30
Nedlloyd Gp	55.90	55	55.10	55.50
Nutricia	278.50	275.50	276.70	279
Oce Grinten	240.40	234.50	239.10	234.80
Philips Elec	74.90	74.30	74.70	74.80
Polygram	80.40	78.60	79.60	80
Randstad Hdg	136	134	135.50	133.50
Robeco	156	155.20	155.50	155.10
Rodamco	58.50	57.70	58.50	57.40
Rolinco	161	160.80	160.80	160.90
Rorento	108.70	108.50	108.70	108.40
Royal Dutch	332.20	329	330.70	333.60
Unilever cva	315	310	313.40	310.30
Vendex Intl	86.50	83.50	86.40	82.80
VNU	37.30	36.70	36.70	37.20
Wolters Kl cva	226.70	224	224.80	224.80

Bangkok
SET index: 737.23 Previous: 747.76

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	240	228	230	238
Bangkok Bk F	218	214	216	216
Krung Thai Bk	45.50	44	44.75	45
PTT Explor	332	318	324	320
Siam Cement F	748	712	714	752
Siam Com Bk F	162	156	156	162
Telecomasia	44	42.25	42.50	44
Thai Airways	37.50	36.50	36.50	37.25
Thai Farm Bk F	139	133	137	140
Utd Comm	160	152	156	157

Markets Closed

Stock markets in Bombay, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Taiwan were closed Monday for a holiday.

Brussels
BEL-20 index: 2088.58 Previous: 2080.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Almanij	12600	12500	12500	12580
Barco Ind	5890	5820	5890	5840
BBL	7250	7180	7200	7190
Bekaert	19600	19250	19600	19000
CBR	3350	3305	3345	3335
CMB	2260	2235	2240	2230
Cobepa	1254	1246	1252	1242
Cockerill	117	115	117	116
Colruyt	15250	14850	15250	14850
Delhaize Lion	1985	1945	1975	1950
Electrabel	8030	8000	8020	8040
Electrafina	3255	3230	3250	3250
Fortis AG	5930	5830	5880	5790
Gevaert	2500	2405	2435	2530
GIB	1590	1575	1590	1585
GBL	4590	4550	4565	4525
Gen Banque	12450	12300	12325	12350
Kredietbank	11500	11425	11500	11500
Petrofina	11900	11825	11900	11850
Powerfin	4845	4810	4835	4860
Royale Belge	7880	7750	7810	7710
Soc Gen Belg	2775	2695	2715	2690
Solvay	22250	21900	21950	22300
Tractebel	14850	14750	14825	14850
UCB	95000	94300	94500	94800
Union Miniere	2550	2525	2535	2525

Copenhagen
Stock index: 530.29 Previous: 528.72

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
BG Bank	297	289	293	297
Carlsberg B	416	407	408	409.41
Codan Fors	981.22	920	981.22	930
Danisco	366.50	361	363	365
Den Danske Bk	569	561	563	569
D/S Svendborg B	265000	264000	264000	265000
DS 1912 B	185185	184000	184000	184000
FLS Ind B	871	863	866	865
Kob Lufthavne	685	679	682.50	680
Novo Nordisk B	603.50	593	600	609
Sophus Ber B	882	877	878	875
Tele Danmark B	370	366	366	377.25
Tryg Baltica	371	355	360	340
Unidanmark A	358.36	349	352	355

Frankfurt
DAX: 3184.36 Previous: 3138.01

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB B	990	985	990	975
Adidas	153	148	153	148.20
Allianz Hdg	3175	3145	3174	3274
Altana	1333	1326	1329	1320
Bk Berlin	33.70	33.65	33.65	33.60
BASF	63.20	61.80	62.94	60.90
Bayer Hypo Bk	52.88	52.40	52.40	52.45
Bay.Vereinsbank	62.50	61.95	62.15	61.70
Bayer	66.48	65.62	66.30	65.40
Beiersdorf	92	91.50	91.50	91.90
BMW	1096	1078	1094	1073.50
Commerzbank	43.25	42.95	43.30	41.95
Daimler Benz	121.80	120.90	121.80	120.20
Degussa	711	704	704	698
Deutsche Bank	85.18	84.48	85.15	83.45
Deut Telekom	32.70	32.40	32.70	32.50
Dresdner Bank	53.40	53.20	53.35	52.60
Fresenius	319	314	316	319.50
Fresenius Med	145.40	145	145.20	145.40
Fried. Krupp	264.50	263	264.50	261
Gehe	109.50	107.50	108.50	107.70
Heidelbg Zmt	141.50	138	140.50	139
Henkel pfd	88.40	87	88.40	88.40
Hochtief	71.20	70.50	70.80	68.90
Hoechst	74.20	72.50	74.15	71.65
Karstadt	529	523	525	518.50
Linde	1115	1090	1115	1085
Lufthansa	24.35	24.12	24.20	23.75
MAN	449	439	444	437
Mannesmann	694	681	692	674
Metallgesellschaft	33.80	33.30	33.40	33.35
Metro	135	133.20	134.20	135.20
Munch Rueck R	3825	3800	3815	3820
Preussag	422	412	418.50	408
RWE	71.95	71.40	71.95	70.55
SAP pfd	254.80	252.70	253.80	250.50
Schering	143.55	142	143.20	142
Siemens	87.05	86	87.02	85.80
Thyssen	327.50	323	327.50	318
Veba	92.30	92.13	92.30	91.70
VEW	499	498	499	500
Viag	716	709	715	697.30
Volkswagen	801	791.50	798	779

Helsinki
HEX General index: 2821.91 Previous: 2806.08

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	289	280	285	280
Enso A	39.70	39.30	39.50	39.50
Huhtamaki I	224	220	224	219.90
Kemira	57.50	56.80	56.80	56.70
Kesko	72.20	68	71.60	66.50
Merita A	18.20	17.50	17.70	17.40
Metra B	282	280	282	285
Metsa-Serla B	36.70	36	36.50	36
Neste	135	129	131	128
Nokia A	325	318	324.50	323.20
Orion-Yhtymae	173	171.50	172	173
Outokumpu A	78	77.50	77.50	77.90
Rautaruukki	43	42.50	42.50	42.70
Sampo Insur	430	425	426	430
UPM-Kymmene	97.50	95.70	97.50	96.50
Valmet	89.50	88.50	89.30	88

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 13643.54 Previous: 13648.50

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	10.25	10	10.10	10
Bk East Asia	34.60	34	34.10	34.40
Cathay Pacific	12.15	11.95	12.05	12
Cheung Kong	77	74.25	74.25	76
CK Infrastruct	23	22.50	22.65	22.75
China Light	36.90	36.50	36.70	36.50
China Ovseas Ld	4.20	4.05	4.10	4.13
China Res Ent	16.75	16.35	16.45	16.60
Chin Estates	8.60	8.45	8.50	8.60
Citic Pacific	40.40	39.20	39.30	39.90
Cosco Pacific	9.30	9.15	9.30	9.20
Dao Heng Bk	40	38.80	39.10	38.70
First Pacific	10.95	10.85	10.90	10.70
Great Eagle	33.60	33	33.10	32.70
Guangdong Inv	7.35	7.05	7.25	7.10
Guoco Group	45	44.60	45	44.60
Hang Lung Dev	16.05	15.70	15.70	15.95
Hang Seng Bk	94.75	93.25	93.75	93.25
Henderson Inv	9.10	9	9.10	9
Henderson Ld	73.75	71.50	72	73.50
HKR Intl	11.95	11.75	11.85	11.80
HK China Gas	15	14.55	14.60	14.90
HK Electric	28	27.40	27.40	27.90
HK Shang Hts	14.35	14.15	14.15	14.25
HK Telecomm	13.90	13.65	13.75	13.65
Hopewell Hdgs	4.73	4.60	4.60	4.70
HSBC Hdgs	191.50	188.50	189.50	184
Hutchison Wh	61	58.25	58.75	59.75
Hysan Dev	28.50	28	28	28.20
Johnson El Hdg	23.55	23.40	23.40	23.40
Kerry Props	20.80	20.10	20.50	19.90
Natl Mutual	8.15	7.85	7.85	8.20
New World Dev	51	49.80	50	50.25
N World Infrastr	23.05	22.70	22.95	22.70
Oriental Press	2.80	2.73	2.75	2.80
Pearl Oriental	6	5.60	6	5.60
Shanghai Indus	28	27.60	27.60	27.70
Shangri-La Asia	11.25	11	11	11.15
SHK Props	94	90.75	91	92.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	5.85	5.60	5.75	5.70
Sino Land Co.	9.20	8.95	9.05	9.10
Sth China Post	6.40	6.25	6.30	6.35
Swire Pac A	72	69.75	70	71.50
Tsim Sha Tsui	21.95	21.65	21.95	21.55
TV Broadcasts	34.50	33.80	34	34.50
Wharf Hdgs	36.50	35	35.50	35.90
Wheelock	21.60	21.40	21.50	21.60

Johannesburg
All index: 6985.46 Previous: 6879.64

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amalgamtd Bks	28.30	27.75	27.80	28
AngloAm Coal	313.50	310	312	311.75
AngloAm Corp	264	259	263	257.50
AngloAm Gold	310	308	310	308
AngloAm Ind	180	175	179	174
Barlow	53	51.25	51.75	51
C.G. Smith	26	25.50	25.50	25.35
De Beers	148	145	147.50	143.50
Driefontein	43.25	42.50	42.50	42
Fst Natl Bk	28.10	27.50	27.50	27
Gencor	19.30	19	19.25	19
GFSA	117	114.50	115.50	113
Iscor	3.67	3.60	3.65	3.58
Liberty Hdgs	345	345	345	340
Liberty Life	131.75	130.25	130.50	130
Minorco	107	105	107	104.50
Nampak	20.25	19.50	20.10	19.20
Nedcor	81	79.50	80	80
Rembrandt Gp	49.50	48.40	48.50	48
Richemont	62	61	61.50	61
Rust Platinum	64.75	63	63.25	64
SA Breweries	133.50	129	132.50	128.25
Samancor	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.50
Sasol	52.50	51.75	52	51.75
SBIC	191.25	189.75	191.25	190
Tiger Oats	72.50	72	72	71.75

London
FT-SE 100: 4307.70 Previous: 4307.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	7.86	7.71	7.79	7.72
Allied Domecq	4.18	4.11	4.17	4.18
Anglian Water	6.33	6.27	6.28	6.28
Argos	6.57	6.45	6.55	6.48
Asda Group	1.16	1.14	1.15	1.12
Assoc Br Foods	4.82	4.79	4.81	4.75
BAA	5.35	5.26	5.27	5.30
Barclays	11.88	11.63	11.78	11.63
Bass	8.49	8.40	8.46	8.34
BAT Ind	5.20	5.13	5.18	5.10
Bank Scotland	3.74	3.52	3.52	3.56
Blue Circle	4.07	4	4.03	4.01
BOC Group	9.44	9.38	9.40	9.36
Boots	6.95	6.80	6.93	6.80
BPB Ind	3.44	3.40	3.44	3.46
Brit Aerosp	12.63	12.50	12.56	12.47
Brit Airways	6.04	5.94	5.97	5.87
Brit Gas	2.51	2.16	2.43	2.44
Brit Land	5.30	5.24	5.24	5.29
Brit Petm	7.33	6.71	7.20	7.38
BSkyB	6.55	6.37	6.44	6.54
Brit Steel	1.42	1.40	1.40	1.40
Brit Telecom	4.42	4.35	4.35	4.39
BTR	2.54	2.50	2.50	2.52
Burmah Castrol	10.50	10.31	10.42	10.21
Burton Gp	1.49	1.47	1.49	1.48
Cable Wireless	4.86	4.76	4.82	4.73
Cadbury Schw	4.82	4.75	4.76	4.74
Carlton Comm	5.56	5.40	5.48	5.47
Comml Union	7.60	7.34	7.47	7.31
Compass Gp	7.10	6.97	7.05	6.98
Courtaulds	3.97	3.93	3.95	3.96
Dixons	5.14	4.94	4.94	5.08
Electrocomponents	4.57	4.48	4.50	4.52
EMI Group	11.35	10.95	11	11.33
Enterprise Oil	6.78	6.63	6.75	6.71
Fam Colonial	1.56	1.54	1.55	1.55
Genl Accident	8.77	8.45	8.71	8.37
GEC	3.92	3.85	3.89	3.85
GKN	9.85	9.63	9.83	9.97
Glaxo Wellcome	10.12	9.99	10.12	9.97
Granada Gp	9.15	8.93	8.93	9.14
Grand Met	4.52	4.43	4.44	4.47
GRE	2.98	2.92	2.96	2.93
Greenalls Gp	5.53	5.48	5.51	5.54
Guinness	4.39	4.28	4.30	4.33
GUS	6.36	6.25	6.33	6.36
Hanson	0.89	0.87	0.89	0.87
Hays	5.56	5.53	5.55	5.53
HSBC Hldgs	15.60	15.06	15.60	15.21
ICI	7.42	7.30	7.38	7.38
Impl Tobacco	4.11	4.07	4.09	4.10
Kingfisher	6.88	6.63	6.68	6.68
Ladbroke	2.34	2.30	2.30	2.32
Land Sec	7.97	7.86	7.95	7.83
Lasmo	2.57	2.50	2.53	2.57
Legal Genl Grp	4.08	3.97	4.03	4
Lloyds TSB Gp	5.07	4.84	4.92	4.83
LucasVarity	2.06	1.94	2	2.03
Marks Spencer	4.96	4.87	4.92	4.88
MEPC	4.78	4.62	4.69	4.60
Mercury Asset	14.15	13.60	13.81	13.60
National Grid	2.08	2.04	2.05	2.05
Natl Power	5.23	5.07	5.09	5.10
NatWest	8.45	8.15	8.31	8.16
Next	5.80	5.69	5.69	5.75
Orange	2.13	2.07	2.08	2.05
P&O	6.65	6.54	6.61	6.52
Pearson	7.55	7.35	7.54	7.35
Pilkington	1.44	1.38	1.42	1.40
PowerGen	6.60	6.45	6.49	6.44
Premier Farnell	5.55	5.52	5.52	5.54
Prudential	5.92	5.67	5.82	5.69
Railtrack PP	3.93	3.77	3.91	3.70
Rank Group	4.21	4.08	4.21	4.17
Reckitt Colm	7.12	7.05	7.08	7.18
Redland	3.37	3.30	3.37	3.34
Reed Intl	10.88	10.72	10.77	10.73
Rentokil Initial	4.77	4.71	4.75	4.72
Reuters Hdgs	6.49	6.33	6.44	6.54
Rexam	3.24	3.18	3.18	3.21
RMC Group	9.45	9.35	9.36	9.45
Rolls Royce	2.43	2.38	2.41	2.42
Royal Bk Scot	6.15	5.97	6.05	5.91
RTZ reg	9.21	9.08	9.14	9.21
Royal & Sun All	5.04	4.69	5.01	4.90
Safeway	3.67	3.56	3.57	3.66
Sainsbury	3.25	3.20	3.20	3.23
Schroders	17.88	17.50	17.70	16.93
Scot Newcastle	6.78	6.73	6.74	6.67
Scot Power	3.75	3.66	3.72	3.68
Securicor	3	2.96	3	3
Severn Trent	7.30	7.17	7.29	7.18
Shell Transp R	10.73	10.59	10.66	10.69
Siebe	10.00	9.88	9.93	10.09
Smith Nephew	1.81	1.79	1.80	1.80
SmithKline	8.65	8.47	8.51	8.49
Smiths Ind	7.75	7.60	7.68	7.72
Sthern Elec	8.36	7.70	7.78	7.75
Stagecoach	7.45	7.30	7.31	7.38
Stand Charter	8.29	8.13	8.16	8.07
Tate & Lyle	4.43	4.35	4.39	4.37
Tesco	3.49	3.42	3.42	3.47
Thames Water	6.88	6.80	6.81	6.77
3i Group	5.28	5.23	5.28	5.22
TI Group	5.42	5.35	5.41	5.37
Tomkins	2.93	2.89	2.90	2.88
Unilever	13.98	13.67	13.90	13.64
Utd Assurance	5.23	5.15	5.19	5.20
Utd News	6.73	6.67	6.70	6.74
Utd Utilities	6.94	6.70	6.86	6.93
Vendome Lx uts	5.04	4.98	4.99	5
Vodafone	2.91	2.87	2.87	2.89
Whitbread	7.89	7.85	7.89	7.85
Williams Hdgs	3.37	3.33	3.34	3.33
Wolseley	4.78	4.74	4.76	4.77
WPP Group	2.48	2.43	2.48	2.45
Zeneca	17.72	17.45	17.60	17.46

Madrid
Bolsa index: 475.55 Previous: 475.41

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	18740	18300	18580	18200
ACESA	1785	1755	1765	1775
Aguas Barcelon	5890	5810	5830	5770
Argentaria	5940	5880	5890	5960
BBV	8540	8400	8450	8500
Banesto	1130	1115	1115	1125
Bankinter	19990	19800	19840	19950
Bco Centro Hisp	3820	3790	3800	3830
Bco Exterior	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2720
Bco Popular	25570	25000	25150	25100
Bco Santander	9020	8920	9000	8920
CEPSA	4490	4325	4485	4400
Continente	2525	2470	2525	2470
Corp Mapfre	8200	8120	8120	8120
Endesa	9540	9420	9510	9440
FECSA	1290	1270	1280	1270
Gas Natural	33900	33320	33420	33560
Iberdrola	1645	1600	1630	1605
Pryca	2615	2565	2595	2580
Repsol	5770	5650	5670	5750
Sevillana Elec	1380	1355	1360	1370
Tabacalera	6870	6800	6820	6870
Telefonica	3410	3370	3380	3395
Union Fenosa	1180	1165	1175	1170
Valenc Cement	1495	1490	1495	1490

Manila
PSE index: 3386.02 Previous: 3381.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala B	30	29.50	30	29.50
Ayala Land	32.50	32	32	31.50
Bk Philip Isl	182	181	182	179
C&P Homes	14.50	13.75	14	14.75
Manila Elec A	132	129	129	130
Metro Bank	730	720	730	720
Petron	11.25	10.75	11	11
PCIBank	352.50	350	352.50	352.50
Phil Long Dist	1580	1555	1580	1560
San Miguel B	104	101	102	103
SM Prime Hdg	7.70	7.60	7.60	7.60

Mexico
Bolsa index: 3646.64 Previous: 3654.34

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	41.80	41.30	41.80	41.20
Banacci B	17.02	16.68	17.00	16.68
Cemex CPO	29.30	29.20	29.25	29.30
Cifra C	10.94	10.64	10.90	10.64
Emp Modema	44.45	44.00	44.00	44.45
Gpo Carso A1	47.65	46.80	46.80	47.65
Gpo Fin Inbursa	27.80	27.50	27.50	27.80
Kimb Clark Mex	165.50	164.80	165.10	165.50
Televisa CPO	104.00	103.00	103.80	103.20
TelMex L	14.50	14.40	14.50	14.58

Milan
MIB Telematico: 12680.00 Previous: 12799.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	12945	12730	12750	12925
Bco Comm Ital	3800	3630	3790	3650
Bco Fideuram	4620	4525	4575	4550
Bco di Roma	1445	1381	1431	1365
Benetton	21250	20600	20600	21300
Credito Italiano	2515	2430	2510	2445
Edison	10300	9950	10000	10120
ENI	9250	9070	9070	9275
Fiat	5380	5300	5370	5370
Generali Assic	34100	33450	33600	34800
IMI	16415	16200	16330	16505
INA	2360	2280	2315	2315
Italgas	6830	6695	6700	6845
Mediaset	7730	7550	7595	7650
Mediobanca	11975	11850	11900	11910
Montedison	1310	1294	1307	1305
Parmalat	2735	2680	2710	2735
Pirelli	3675	3610	3660	3645
RAS	16720	16510	16520	16670
Rolo Banca	18000	17850	17975	17900
S Paolo Torino	11850	11685	11735	11995
Stet	8125	7950	8105	8045
Telecom Italia	4685	4595	4610	4710
TIM	4880	4755	4775	4890

Montreal
Industrials index: 2954.13 Previous: 2964.74

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bce Mob Com	42.60	42.10	42.10	42.70
Cdn Tire A	22¼	22.10	22.15	22.15
Cdn Util A	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	32½
CT Finl Svc	32	32	32	31⅞
Gaz Metro	16½	16.20	16.35	16⅜
Gt-West Lifeco	22	21.70	21.95	21½
Imasco	37¼	36½	37.05	36½
Investors Grp	28	27.80	27.80	28
Loblaw Cos	16.95	16½	16.95	16.70
Natl Bk Canada	15¼	14.95	15.20	15
Power Corp	29¼	28.70	29	28.80
Power Finl	26¼	25¾	26.10	25¾
Quebecor B	25.60	25.40	25.60	25.25
Rogers Comm B	9.20	9	9	9
Royal Bk Cda	53.20	52½	53.20	52¼

Oslo
OBX index: 581.99 Previous: 584.22

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	180	177	179.50	177.50
Bergesen Dy A	146.50	143.50	143.50	146
Christiania Bk	23.70	23.40	23.40	23.70
Den norske Bk	27.90	24.60	27.50	27.70
Elkem	98	96	96	97.50
Hafslund A	50	47	48	49
Kvaerner Asa	335	325	333.50	328
Norsk Hydro	373	370.50	372.50	371.50
Norske Skog A	201	200	200	203
Nycomed A	110	107.50	107.50	108
Orkla Asa A	507.50	503	503	505.50
Petm GeoSvc	272	267	267	277
Saga Petlm A	120	117	117	119
Schibsted	136	132	132	137
Transocean Off	375	368	372	375
Storebrand Asa	38.90	38.70	38.90	38.80

Paris
CAC-40: 2595.37 Previous: 2597.52

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	742	725	730	733
AGF	182.60	178.50	180	181.20
Air Liquide	932	911	925	926
Alcatel Alsth	583	555	576	559
Axa-UAP	381.50	370.30	378.70	373.30
Bancaire	698	685	694	685
BIC	910	890	908	892
BNP	226.80	221	225.50	225
Canal Plus	1185	1170	1182	1177
Carrefour	3399	3345	3360	3372
Casino	248.90	246.10	247	246.80
CCF	275	257.70	275	256.80
Cetelem	694	686	691	689
Christian Dior	910	895	901	907
CLF-Dexia Fran	532	522	525	533
Credit Agricole	1261	1261	1261	1295
Danone	844	832	834	842
Elf-Aquitaine	576	552	554	582
Eridania BS	898	860	886	865
Eurotunnel	7.45	7.25	7.35	7.40
Gen. Eaux	793	771	780	775
Havas	443.40	432	442.60	432.30
Imetal	886	873	880	870
Lafarge	369.50	363	363	360
Legrand	963	949	953	957
L'Oreal	2000	1966	1966	1999
LVMH	1449	1417	1425	1439
Lyon. Eaux	584	570	572	577
Michelin B	358.90	342.60	354	342.60
Paribas A	405	395.50	401	395.50
Pernod Ricard	314.70	310	310	312.90
Peugeot Cit	641	619	625	624
Pinault-Print	2515	2355	2445	2368
Promodes	1643	1570	1627	1562
Renault	130	127.50	128	129.30
Rexel	1740	1695	1740	1705
Rh-Poulenc A	185.50	181.40	185	182.40
Roussel-Uclaf	1530	1530	1530	1530
Sanofi	604	586	589	585
Schneider	295	288.10	288.10	293
SEB	1112	1101	1101	1120
SGS Thomson	408	400	405.80	405
Ste Generale	673	644	662	646
Sodexho	2749	2680	2706	2748
St Gobain	838	827	833	835
Suez	283	272	272	280
Synthelabo	[illegible]	585	587	595
Thomson CSF	172	167.90	167.90	172
Total B	480	471.70	473	482
Usinor	79.70	78.80	79.35	79.20
Valeo	393	389	391	394.80

Seoul
Composite index: 709.79 Previous: 708.22

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dacom	116500	114000	115000	115500
Daewoo Heavy	5190	5070	5100	5120
Kia Motors	15900	15600	15900	15800
Korea El Pwr	28200	27800	28000	28100
Korea Exch Bk	7300	7140	7140	7150
Korea Mob Tel	555000	542000	550000	555000
LG Semicon	20200	19600	19900	19700
Pohang Iron St	43600	42800	42900	43500
Samsung Elec	53900	52000	53900	52300
Shinhan Bank	11100	10700	10800	10900

Stockholm
SX 16 index: 2793.99 Previous: 2751.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA B	106.50	105.50	106.50	105
ABB A	940	927	935	925
AssiDoman	185.50	181	181	185.50
Astra A	355	347	355	348
Atlas Copco A	177	175	176	175.50
Autoliv	332	328	330.50	328
Electrolux B	450	440	441.50	440.50
Ericsson B	253	246	252	244
Hennes B	1090	1062	1073	1073
Incentive A	533	528	533	531
Investor B	358	341	345	341
MoDo B	220	213.50	214	219
Nordbanken	226	221.50	225	225
Pharm/Upjohn	273.50	268.50	270.50	272.50
Sandvik B	197	191	195	190
Scania B	191.50	188.50	189	189.50
SCA B	155	153.50	155	154.50
S-E Banken A	68	67	67.50	67.50
Skandia Fors	206.50	203	205	204.50
Skanska B	313	310	312	308.50
SKF B	188	182	182	182
Sparbanken A	115	114	114.50	114.50
Stadshypotek A	189.50	189	189	189.50
Stora A	97	95.50	95.50	97
Sv Handles A	188	187	188	186.50
Volvo B	185	180	182.50	179

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2446.40 Previous: 2446.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.17
ANZ Bkng	8.16	8.12	8.15	8.10
BHP	17.90	17.60	17.60	17.73
Boral	3.46	3.44	3.44	3.45
Brambles Ind.	23	22.95	22.99	22.90
CBA	13.56	13.54	13.58	13.46
CC Amatil	13.35	13.22	13.29	13.29
Coles Myer	5.10	5.06	5.08	5.05
Comalco	6.81	6.70	6.81	6.68
CRA	19	18.80	18.94	18.58
CSR	4.46	4.44	4.46	4.44
Fosters Brew	2.67	2.54	2.54	2.65
Gen Prop Trust	2.46	2.44	2.44	2.45
GIO Australia	3.49	3.41	3.44	3.47
Goodman Fld	1.58	1.55	1.56	1.56
ICI Australia	12.82	12.80	12.81	12.80
John Fairfax	3.02	2.96	3	2.96
Lend Lease	24	23.70	23.72	23.80
Mayne Nickless	7.85	7.72	7.72	7.85
MIM Hdgs	1.82	1.75	1.77	1.81
Nat Aust Bank	15.86	15.78	15.78	15.75
Nat Mutual Hdg	1.83	1.80	1.84	1.83
News Corp	6.81	6.72	6.75	6.76
Normandy Min	1.63	1.61	1.62	1.59
North Ltd	4.07	4.06	4.11	4.04
Pacific Dunlop	3.12	3.08	3.09	3.11
Pioneer Intl	3.79	3.75	3.79	3.77
Pub Broadcast	6.81	6.75	6.75	6.80
Qantas Airways	2.32	2.29	2.31	2.29
Santos	4.85	4.70	4.71	4.83
Southcorp	4.43	4.33	4.34	4.42
Wesfarmers	9.40	9.20	9.40	9.20
WMC	8.04	7.84	7.85	8
Westfield Trust	2.46	2.44	2.45	2.44
Westpac Bkng	7.58	7.53	7.57	7.49
Woodside Pet	9.69	9.38	9.40	9.65
Woolworths	3.38	3.35	3.38	3.35

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 18181.17 Previous: 17867.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1050	1020	1030	1020
All Nippon Air	765	751	764	756
Asahi Bank	817	807	817	811
Asahi Chem	650	626	640	626
Asahi Glass	1050	1030	1050	1040
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	1840	1790	1830	1790
Bk Yokohama	620	613	618	620
Bridgestone	2130	2080	2130	2100
Canon	2610	2560	2570	2570
Chubu Elec	2050	2020	2040	2030
Chugoku Elec	2040	2010	2020	2030
Dai Nipp Print	1990	1960	1990	1950
Dai-Ichi Kang	1270	1240	1260	1240
Daiwa Bank	503	494	495	498
Daiwa House	1420	1370	1410	1380
Daiwa Sec	901	891	897	892
DDI	7210a	7140a	7160a	7220a
Denso	2460	2430	2460	2420
East Japan Ry	4990a	4930a	4970a	5040a
Eisai	2350	2310	2350	2310
Fanuc	3600	3460	3570	3470
Fuji Bank	1240	1200	1230	1210
Fuji Photo	3760	3710	3740	3690
Fujitsu	1210	1180	1200	1190
Hachijuni Bk	1040	1020	1040	1020
Hitachi	1090	1070	1090	1080
Honda Motor	3380	3300	3380	3240
IBJ	1430	1390	1430	1420
Itochu	578	562	565	565
Ito-Yokado	5550	5390	5490	5360
JAL	506	501	505	503
Japan Tobacco	8100a	8050a	8070a	8030a
Jusco	3450	3270	3420	3260
Kajima	762	725	741	740
Kansai Elec	2150	2100	2140	2110
Kao	1300	1260	1280	1260
Kawasaki Hvy	488	475	487	472
Kawa Steel	299	290	296	293
Kinki Nipp Ry	728	718	722	719
Kirin Brewery	1060	1020	1050	1020
Kobe Steel	205	201	203	204
Komatsu	853	835	845	827
Kubota	557	536	553	541
Kyocera	7140	6990	7000	7130
Kyushu Elec	2070	1970	2040	2020
LTCB	391	379	385	391
Marubeni	484	474	481	479
Marui	1680	1600	1640	1630
Matsu Elec Ind	1880	1850	1860	1850
Matsu Elec Wk	1020	996	1020	998
Mitsubishi	1130	1100	1120	1100
Mitsubishi Ch	339	332	335	344
Mitsubishi El	680	675	679	681
Mitsubishi Est	1290	1230	1270	1260
Mitsubishi Hvy	856	845	856	847
Mitsubishi Mat	896	869	892	896
Mitsubishi Tr	1230	1170	1230	1180
Mitsui	917	903	910	905
Mitsui Fudosn	1160	1110	1160	1120
Mitsui Trust	717	705	709	709
Murata Mfg	4070	3970	4060	3950
NEC	1390	1370	1390	1380
Nikon	1590	1540	1570	1550
Nikko Sec	673	656	665	674
Nintendo	7960	7760	7860	7950
Nipp Express	726	710	720	724
Nippon Oil	533	520	520	519
Nippon Steel	290	285	288	294
Nissan Motor	765	742	760	742
NKK	237	233	236	237
Nomura Sec	1540	1510	1540	1500
NTT	8500a	8350a	8450a	8450a
NTT Data	3230b	3190b	3200b	3250b
Oji Paper	657	626	652	638
Osaka Gas	310	295	303	292
Ricoh	1390	1370	1380	1370
Rohm	8230	8080	8230	8000
Sakura Bk	678	658	670	663
Sankyo	3540	3420	3540	3320
Sanwa Bank	1310	1270	1290	1280
Sanyo Elec	497	480	492	481
Secom	6400	6330	6390	6360
Seibu Rwy	4400	4260	4330	4330
Sekisui House	1090	1060	1090	1090
Seven-Eleven	7000	6940	7000	7000
Sharp	1570	1540	1570	1580
Shikoku El Pwr	2020	1990	2020	2020
Shin-etsu Ch	2260	2230	2260	2230
Shizuoka Bk	1050	1020	1030	1010
Softbank	10800	10300	10600	10300
Sony	8560	8450	8550	8460
Sumitomo	908	897	904	915
Sumitomo Bk	1280	1220	1260	1240
Sumit Chem	453	428	449	427
Sumitomo Elec	1660	1640	1660	1650
Sumit Metal	271	264	270	262
Sumit Trust	927	907	923	911
Taisho Pharm	2820	2720	2820	2720
Takeda Chem	2490	2440	2480	2410
TDK	7890	7790	7880	7820
Tohoku El Pwr	2030	2000	2020	1990
Tokai Bank	910	896	900	900
Tokio Marine	1100	1070	1090	1060
Tokyo El Pwr	2240	2220	2230	2210
Tokyo Electron	4140	4030	4110	4070
Tokyo Gas	302	293	302	302
Tokyu Corp.	555	541	549	543
Tonen	1230	1190	1220	1190
Toppan Print	1390	1360	1380	1370
Toray Ind	698	675	694	674
Toshiba	711	698	703	707
Tostem	2940	2900	2940	2920
Toyo Trust	761	750	760	757
Toyota Motor	3250	3170	3250	3160
Yamanouchi	2300	2250	2280	2230

a: x 100; b: x 1,000

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 6074.75 Previous: 6101.74

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	22.35	22.15	22.15	22.10
Alberta Energy	29.95	29¼	29¾	29.90
Alcan Alum	47.55	47¼	47.40	47.40
Anderson Expl	17.20	16.10	16.20	17.10
Bk Montreal	49.10	48⅜	48.85	48.80
Bk Nova Scotia	51.45	50.80	51.45	50.90
Barrick Gold	35.90	35.55	35.55	35.80
BCE	69.85	69.15	69⅜	69.35
BC Telecomm	30⅜	30.15	30⅜	30⅜
Biochem Pharm	74½	74½	74½	74½
Bombardier B	26.15	25.80	25.80	25.95
Brascan A	30.70	30½	30.70	30.60
Bre-x Minerals	21½	21	21.20	21.30
Cameco	52.85	52.20	52.30	52.40
CIBC	65½	64.45	65½	64.60
Cdn Natl Rail	52.70	51¼	51¼	52½
Cdn Nat Res	34½	32¼	32¼	34.40
Cdn Occid Pet	23.40	22.85	22.95	23¼
Cdn Pacific	35.45	33¼	34	35.15
Cominco	38¾	38½	38.60	38½
Dofasco	26½	26	26	26.40
Domtar	12	11.90	11.95	11.90
Donohue A	26.30	26	26	26.30
Du Pont Cda A	32.90	31.70	31.70	32.90
Edper Group	21.35	21.15	21.35	21.30
EuroNev Mng	37	36¾	36¾	36.95
Fairfax Finl	298	293	298	295½
Falconbridge	29.70	29½	29.60	29½
Fletcher Chall A	21.80	21½	21.70	21¾
Franco Nevada	58.70	58.30	58.55	58.55
Gulf Cda Res	10.70	9.95	9.95	10.70
Imperial Oil	64¾	64.40	64.40	64.60
Inco	46.45	45.95	46.30	45.95
IPL Energy	42¼	41	42	41.05
Laidlaw B	18¼	18.05	18.10	17.90
Loewen Group	47½	46¾	46¾	46¾
Macmill Bldl	17¾	17½	17½	17.60
Magna Intl A	74	72.65	73.10	72.45
Methanex	13.30	12.90	13.30	12.85
Moore	28.35	28.10	28.10	28.70
Newbridge Net	43½	41¾	41.80	43¼
Noranda Inc	33.15	32.55	33	32.65
Norcen Energy	32	30.55	30.55	31.95
Nthern Telecom	98.60	96¼	96.30	96½
Nova	12.90	12.70	12.70	12.90
Onex	23.45	23¼	23¼	23.35
Pancdn Petlm	56.30	55¼	55¾	55.90
Petro Cda	20.90	20.60	20.60	20¾
Placer Dome	27.45	27¼	27.45	27.60
Poco Petlm	14	13¾	13¾	14.05
Potash Sask	103½	100.60	101	103¼
Renaissance	42.90	42.65	42.90	43.70
Rio Algom	32.10	31.90	32.10	32.10
Rogers Cantel B	27	26.65	26.70	27.05
Seagram Co	55.70	55.10	55.30	55.10
Shell Cda A	56.20	55.20	56	56¼
Stone Consold	20¾	20.60	20.70	20.70
Suncor	60.20	59.40	59.40	59½
Talisman Eny	44.65	42½	42.85	44.40
Teck B	31	30.65	30.85	30¾
Teleglobe	38¾	38½	38.70	38½
Telus	20.30	19.85	20.20	20
Thomson	28¼	28.05	28.10	28¼
TorDom Bank	39.10	38.80	39.10	38½
Transalta	16.40	16.30	16.35	16.35
TransCda Pipe	25¼	25.10	25.15	25.20
Trimark Finl	45¼	44	44	45¼
Trizec Hahn	33.20	32.95	33	33
TVX Gold	10.65	10.35	10.45	10.55
Westcoast Eny	24.60	24.45	24½	24½
Weston	75.65	74¼	75	75.65

Vienna
ATX index: 1201.96 Previous: 1196.96

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
BBAG	795	782	787.50	784
Boehler-Uddeh	818.50	800.50	801	817.50
Brau-Un Goess	673.90	655	673.90	660
Creditanst Pfd	412	402	405.40	412
EA-Generali	3490	3390	3390	3491
EVN	1732	1723	1730	1723.50
Flughafen Wien	566.50	555.45	558	560
Mayr-Melnhof	599	580.50	599	581.10
OMV	1385.75	1365	1382.50	1369
Oest Elektriz	875	863.50	869	869
Radex-Hera	409	398	401	404
VA Stahl	439	434.65	435.90	435
VA Tech	1830	1805.10	1820	1805.10
Wienerberg Bau	2165	2112	2145	2113
Wolford	1451	1440	1447	1440

Wellington
NZSE-40 index: 2330.28 Previous: 2328.29

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.81	3.77	3.79	3.81
Brierly Invt	1.31	1.30	1.31	1.30
Carter Holt ord	3.35	3.32	3.33	3.34
Fletch Ch Bldg	4.60	4.52	4.60	4.50
Fletch Ch Eny	4.14	4.12	4.14	4.11
Fletch Ch Forst	2.15	2.13	2.15	2.15
Fletch Ch Paper	2.83	2.81	2.81	2.82
Lion Nathan	3.75	3.72	3.73	3.75
Telecom NZ	7.05	6.97	6.98	7.00
Wilson Horton	11.30	11.25	11.30	11.30

Zurich
SPI index: 2796.13 Previous: 2783.25

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABB B	1823	1812	1822	1817
Adecco B	420	407	420	409
Alusuisse R	1209	1200	1209	1194
Ares-Serono B	1555	1525	1540	1555
Atel R	865	848	850	860
Baloise Hdg R	2920	2850	2905	2830
BK Vision	807	799	800	806
Clariant R	667	657	657	667
Crd Suisse Gp R	150.25	149.25	149.50	151
Elektrowatt B	540	538	539	539
Ems-Chemie	5540	5465	5470	5535
ESEC Hdg	4780	4630	4650	4740
Holderbank B	1090	1066	1080	1074
Nestle R	1577	1570	1577	1570
Novartis R	1710	1690	1702	1693
Pargesa Hld B	1555	1500	1520	1500
PharmVisn B	744	736	743	742
Richemont A	1980	1960	1960	1965
Roche Hdg PC	12435	12200	12435	12190
SBC R	277.50	275	276.50	277.50
SGS B	3385	3300	3385	3280
SMH B	985	961	963	980
Sulzer R	970	956	956	952
Swiss Reins R	1463	1440	1463	1437
Swissair R	1350	1336	1350	1335
UBS B	1249	1200	1239	1249
Winterthur R	870	856	862	860
Zurich Assur R	415	412	415	415

The Trib Index

Prices as of 3:00 P.M. New York time.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	152.70	+0.40	+0.26	+15.80
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	109.68	+1.10	+1.01	-18.31
Europe	165.43	+0.81	+0.49	+18.86
N. America	175.40	-0.71	-0.40	+36.73
S. America	134.57	+0.02	+0.01	+51.13
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	178.55	-0.58	-0.32	+34.37
Consumer goods	170.63	+0.82	+0.48	+23.58
Energy	178.53	-1.15	-0.64	+31.64
Finance	111.05	+0.87	+0.79	-12.72
Miscellaneous	162.39	-1.28	-0.78	+19.57
Raw Materials	181.48	-0.37	-0.20	+27.98
Service	140.46	+0.83	+0.59	+17.05
Utilities	145.89	+1.08	+0.75	+14.75

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Compiled by Bloomberg News.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Continued on Page 25

TECHNOLOGY

700 On-Line Newspapers, but Only One Charges for Everything

By Iver Peterson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From the moment that newspapers moved onto the Internet, some media futurists have been predicting that Americans will some day read their daily papers the way John Trebnik reads The Wall Street Journal: He points his Web browser at http://wsj.com, scans the articles he is interested in, downloads a few to be read or printed later and logs off.

"In about 20 minutes or less, I'm finished with what I need," said Mr. Trebnik, an assistant professor of business and economics at Marian College in Indianapolis. "Frankly, I don't need the paper version hanging around — too many other paper things to read."

Yet, although about 700 newspapers now have sites on the World Wide Web, only The Wall Street Journal, which is published by Dow Jones & Co., has so far managed to close the circle by charging for subscriptions for access to any part of its on-line daily.

This distinction was underscored by a recent decision by Slate, Microsoft Corp.'s on-line magazine, to abandon its plans to charge an admission price. Slate learned what other on-line publications had assumed: Most people expect the Internet to be free.

Many on-line publications require visitors to register for access, or they charge for premium services such as searches of their archives. The Web site of the San Jose Mercury News, owned by Knight-Ridder Inc., provides free admission to some features but charges for access to archive searches and daily news reports beyond a brief summary. The New York Times charges about 2,000 overseas businesses $35 a month for access to its Web site, although the site is free to registered readers in North America.

But only The Wall Street Journal Interactive Edition charges for all access. Mr. Trebnik and other subscribers say The Journal's specialized business coverage makes the on-line version worth the price.

"A year ago, everybody thought no one would be able to charge for content and that there would be a huge backlash from the Web community because everything is supposed to be free," said Thomas Baker, business director of the paper's interactive edition. "Sure, we lost a lot of readers, but we kept a lot too."

The Journal's breakthrough has not answered all the questions surrounding on-line journalism. For one thing, nearly 90 percent of the interactive edition's readership had vanished by the time the last free trial subscriptions expired at the end of the year. For another, the edition's subscribers gave anecdotal support to a deep worry of newspaper publishers: that on-line services, free or not, will cannibalize their profitable newspaper sales when readers such as Mr. Trebnik decide that they do not need "the paper version."

Meanwhile, on-line advertisers, who pay to have links to their Web sites embedded in on-line journals, are still trying to decide whether reaching a relatively small number of paying subscribers is as good as reaching 10 times as many freeloaders.

When The Wall Street Journal began paid subscriptions for its interactive edition, the Internet community, used to free information, began waiting for a backlash.

The Journal's program is too new to answer perhaps the crucial question: whether subscribers will be loyal enough to resubscribe year after year.

Martin Nisenholtz, president of The New York Times Electronic Media Co., said that on-line publishers were watching the progress of The Journal's interactive edition for clues to a still-emerging Internet news business. Although The Times' Web site — www.nytimes.com — may before long begin offering fee-based archival searches and other premium services, he said, few on-line publishers, including The New York Times, are willing to accept the decline in readership that comes with subscription charges.

"We are perfectly willing to start charging," Mr. Nisenholtz said, "once we see an acceptably large and loyal audience emerging."

Mr. Baker said he was not dismayed by the plunge in readership that followed the imposition this year of a $49 annual subscription fee — $29 to current Wall Street Journal subscribers. The interactive edition had 653,000 registered users before the fees were imposed, he said, an unknown number of whom also were subscribing to the newspaper; now there are 70,000.

Mr. Baker said the number of subscribers would rise as Internet users began to accept the idea of paying for on-line services. "People will realize that if you want something interesting and deep, you are going to have to pay for it," he said.

Mr. Baker declined to discuss the interactive division's finances beyond conceding that the edition had not begun to pay for itself. Bill Bass, an electronic-media consultant with Forrester Research Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, said most sites covered about 30 percent of their costs from advertising, a figure that he estimated held true for The Journal's interactive edition.

"Seventy thousand is a pretty respectable start," Mr. Bass said. "I would think that puts them right in the middle of where they expected to be, but they're still not going to be making any money."

What subscribers to The Journal's interactive edition get is access to major news and feature articles of the daily newspaper plus frequent news updates from Dow Jones News Service and The Associated Press.

Mr. Baker said he was confident The Journal's Web site was not cutting into newspaper sales. He said the interactive edition's readers were younger and less likely to be readers of the print version. Fewer than 40 percent of on-line subscribers have print subscriptions, he said.

In a sample of eight subscribers interviewed, only one, a woman in central Texas, said she would continue to buy both the print and interactive edition.

Another one, Chance Harris of Austin, Texas, said he might renew his print subscription once it expired, but six, including Mr. Trebnik, said they had stopped buying the printed Journal once the on-line version became available.

"The 'Marketplace' section is the most important part of the paper to me," one subscriber said, "and I can get that on line and not have to throw away big chunks of the paper that I never read."

Advertisers in the interactive edition pay a few cents each time a page with one of their ads, which are linked to their own Web sites, is called up. Some are not concerned about losing the exposure that a free on-line publication offers.

"We thought the demographics of The Wall Street Journal would be right," said Cyndy Ainsworth, marketing director for Virtual Vineyards, an on-line food and wine retailer. "Because we paid by the impression, it did not really matter to us if they charged their readers. In fact, we thought it might even be good."

Virtual Vineyards paid The Journal 4 cents for each "impression," with a guaranteed 50,000 impressions before the charge kicked in — a hurdle the interactive edition easily cleared, Ms. Ainsworth said. But the company dropped its account after the program failed to produce enough "click-throughs" to Virtual Vineyard's own Web site, let alone hard sales. In the future, she said, her company would try to negotiate ad rates based on sales or at least on click-throughs.

Advertisers mainly interested in attracting Wall Street Journal readers to their own advertiser-supported Web sites said they were happy with the interactive edition, however.

"We think it makes them a better, more select audience because they are paying to get the service," said Laura Henry of Lucent Technologies, which produces a free mapping service on the Web called Maps on Us.

For Net Venture, TV Is Not a Model

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The on-line industry seems to be moving toward a future that looks like the past: television.

Suddenly, companies are scrambling to embrace the television business model. America Online Inc. executives constantly compare their big on-line service to cable television.

The industry is excited by something known as push technology, which delivers customized data from the Internet directly to personal computers, because it "broadcasts" information, presumably giving advertisers a television-style captive audience, and the offerings of on-line services are labeled "channels."

Bid Mining Co., a start-up concern based in New York, opened Monday with a different model. The new Internet media business is seeking to recruit as many as 4,000 producers on the World Wide Web, each operating a special-interest site on the company's service.

Mining Co. has signed up 160 site leaders with specialties ranging from professional basketball to the soap opera "Days of Our Lives."

By April, when promotions to consumers will begin, Mining Co. plans to have 500 sites available.

Industry analysts who have seen Mining Co.'s prototype service describe it as a hybrid that melds features of an Internet search engine such as Yahoo! with those of an on-line service such as America Online Inc.

Its founder, Scott Kurnit, formerly an executive at MCI Telecommunications Corp. and Prodigy Inc., said the service sought to guide growing crowds of Internet browsers painlessly to the wealth of special-interest information on the Web.

With its plan for thousands of offerings, he said, Mining Co. is a departure from the television-inspired business models of other on-line companies.

"The on-line services like America Online and Microsoft Network are pursuing the cable-TV model, moving toward 20 or 30 big featured channels," Mr. Kurnit said. "We don't think that's what the Net is about. It's far more diverse."

Mining Co.'s network, which is free to consumers, has a home page — www.miningco.com — from which users can tap into subject sites. It hopes to make money from advertising: 13 advertisers have signed up, Mr. Kurnit says, including International Business Machines Corp., AT&T Corp., RJR Nabisco Inc. and Duracell International Inc.

Mr. Kurnit describes Mining Co.'s business plan as a "low-cost, shared-risk model." The company provides its producers with technology and administrative support. It also sells the advertising.

The site leaders, called "guides," have had their own Web sites before. They receive a three-week training course from Mining Co. and will be paid a minimum of $250 a month. Beyond that, 40 percent of Mining Co.'s advertising revenue will be distributed to the guides.

The guides are intended to be part-time workers. "We've set this up so a guide can work from a laptop in the kitchen," Mr. Kurnit said, "and it's for people who want to keep their day jobs."

FLY: A New Japanese Airline

Continued from Page 19

Okawara and his partner, Hideo Sawada, two friends whose anti-establishment spirit has long bound them together.

The executives plan a no-frills, commuter-type service, modeled after Southwest Airlines Co. in the United States, targeting business travelers who are tired of high prices. They hope initially to link the country's two main population centers, Tokyo and Osaka, in a service similar to the Washington-New York shuttles.

According to reports here, Skymark plans to set prices at about one-third to one-half the current rate, but Mr. Okawara said it was too early to discuss prices. He still is working out cost details — whether to lease or own airplanes and how many employees to hire.

Japan's domestic air-travel market is worth about $12 billion a year. Right now, that market is the private turf of Japan Airlines Co., All Nippon Airways Co. and Japan Air System Co.

Years of protection, many analysts say, has made the three fat and overstaffed. On foreign routes, where they may go up against world-class competitors, they often falter. A newcomer that could make them sweat a bit in their home market might make them more competitive abroad.

Mr. Okawara and Mr. Sawada met six years ago and discovered that they shared the same fantasy — to create that newcomer. At that time, Mr. Okawara said, the possibility was near zero. "We just talked about it as a dream," he said.

Sometimes timing is everything, and Skymark's timing appears to be golden.

By many analysts' accounts, the three established airlines helped set the stage for the newcomer's entry last winter by their response to a Transportation Ministry effort to promote such competition by partly deregulating fares. The three reacted in the traditional fashion of oligopolistic businesses: Given freedom, they generally raised rates.

Japanese corporate and executive associations complained that competition was supposed to lower prices. That noise was unusual — in the past, companies here hesitated to criticize the pricing arrangements of other Japanese industries.

The established airlines now say they are focusing on beating newcomers with prices and services by setting up subsidiaries focusing on local routes. That is what the ministry wants to see. Some observers speculate that the airlines, which have had labor troubles, might welcome the new company because it would let them point to price competition as they bargain with their employees.

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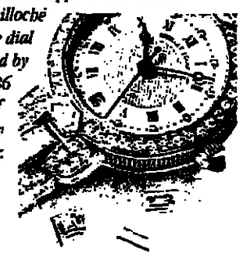

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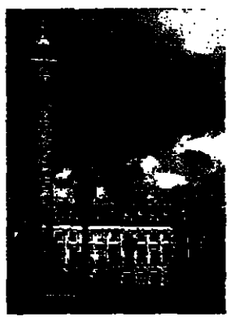
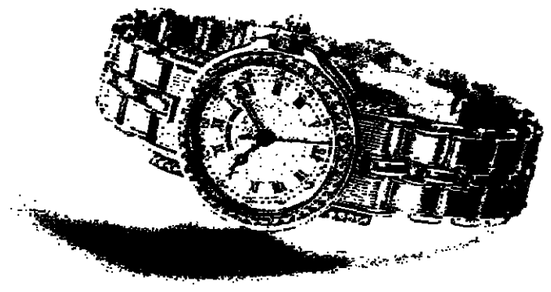


Totally Swiss today, the Breguet watch has strong romantic links with Paris, where the firm was founded in 1775. The archives, unique in their completeness, are conserved in the Place Vendôme.



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ASIA/PACIFIC

Japan Surplus Hits 6-Year Low

But Trend, Linked to High Oil Prices, May Be Ending

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The current-account surplus narrowed 31 percent in 1996 to its lowest level in six years, dragged down by higher crude-oil prices, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

The ministry said the surplus, which measures flows of goods and services as well as of investment income and other monetary transfers, shrank to 7.18 trillion yen ($58.26 billion) in 1996 from 10.39 trillion yen in 1995.

The services deficit widened 26 percent from the previous year to 6.78 trillion yen, the largest deficit since 1985.

The merchandise trade surplus for all of 1996 was down 26 percent from the previous year, to 9.11 trillion yen. For December alone, it shrank 20 percent, to 1.05 trillion yen.

Imports grew 23 percent, to 34.46 trillion yen, while exports grew a far slower 8.2 percent, to 43.57 trillion yen. In December alone, the current-account surplus narrowed 23 percent from a year earlier, to 820.7 billion yen.

"Both the current-account figures for December and for 1996 have declined, and that trend should continue for some time," a Finance Ministry official said.

The surplus in Japan's current account has been falling steadily for three years, as the strength of the Japanese currency in the early to mid-1990s made imports more affordable in Japan.

But a major decline in the yen's value against the dollar over the past year and a half — which makes imports more expensive in Japan — is leading economists to conclude that future declines in the trade balance may not be nearly as sharp.

"The decline in the yen has a very direct effect on prices, since Japan imports so many materials," especially those priced in dollars, said Koji Shimamoto, an economist at the Industrial Bank of Japan.

A weaker yen helped carmakers raise exports 11 percent in 1996. Many companies complemented their overseas production with exports to meet rising demand in the United States and Europe, analysts said. Exports of office machinery rose 10.4 percent for the year.

Imports of crude oil rose 29.2 percent in value terms, inflated by oil prices, which rose 13.1 percent during the year, the ministry said.

"The surplus is still on a declining trend, but it may start rising again from around the middle of the year," said Tomoko Fujii, an economist at Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd. The data seemed to have no immediate impact on the currency markets, which were more concerned about the effects of the Group of Seven meeting over the weekend.

The United States indicated during the meeting that it was concerned about possible growth in Japan's trade surplus, which has been a source of friction between the two countries.

Finance Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said Monday that Japan had told the U.S. Treasury secretary, Robert Rubin, that its current-account surplus was still on a declining trend.

"I told him that I did not think the current-account balance was worsening, as is viewed in the United States," Mr. Mitsuzuka said.

But Shunsuke Motani, an economist at Sphynx Investment Research, said the weakness in the yen against the dollar last year raised the value of imports despite a drop in volume.

He said customs-cleared trade data for December, released at the end of January, showed that imports were up 13.4 percent in value terms but fell 2.6 percent in volume.

(Bloomberg, AFP, AP)

Woodside to Develop Timor Sea Oil Fields

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANBERRA — Woodside Petroleum Ltd. received government permission Monday for it and its partners to move ahead with a 1.08 billion Australian dollar ($822.1 million) oil development in the Timor Sea.

The company will build what it says will be the world's biggest offshore production site above the Laminaria and Corallina oil fields, with anticipated daily production of 170,000 barrels of oil.

Warwick Parer, Australia's resources and energy minister, said the fields would be developed by Woodside, which owns 50 percent of the project, together with Broken Hill Pty. and Shell Australia Ltd., which each own 25 percent. A spokesman for Woodside said directors of Woodside and its partners were expected to approve details of the financing by mid-April.

The two fields, which have reserves of between 130 million and 250 million barrels of oil, are expected to begin production in 1999. The fields are in Australian waters about 550 kilometers (330 miles) west-northwest of Darwin and 160 kilometers south of the island of Timor.

Laminaria is the first development in that part of the Timor Sea and could become a key to the development of other discoveries in the area.

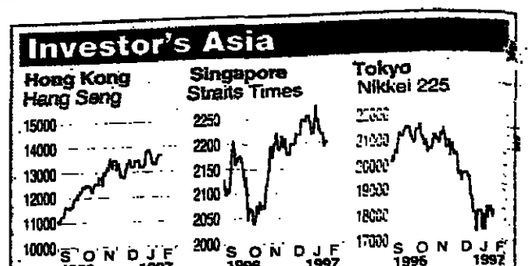
"Compared with most other provinces around the world, Australia is grossly unexplored with regard to oil, and this sort of thing will give a great impetus to that exploration," Mr. Parer said.

Natural gas produced at the site will be reinjected into the ground, Mr. Parer said, adding that Woodside still had to submit an environmental-management plan to the government of the Northern Territory. The fields, though of significant size, are smaller than in the country's other offshore oil area in the Bass Strait between Victoria state and Tasmania.

Mr. Parer said the fields would substantially increase Australia's self-sufficiency in oil from its current 75 percent.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	13,643.54	13,660.50	-0.12
Singapore	Straits Times	Closed	2,203.39	-
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,446.40	2,446.70	-0.01
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	18,181.17	17,867.04	+1.76
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	Closed	12,141.95	-
Bangkok	SET	737.23	747.76	-1.41
Seoul	Composite Index	709.79	700.22	+1.37
Taipei	Stock Market Index	Closed	7,346.88	-
Manila	PSE	3,386.02	3,381.84	+0.12
Jakarta	Composite Index	Closed	894.28	-
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,330.28	2,328.29	+0.09
Bombay	Sensitive Index	Closed	3,407.22	-

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Korea First Bank, Cho Hung Bank, SeoulBank and Korea Exchange Bank** postponed their annual shareholder meetings until next month while the country's top banking watchdog concluded an investigation into their involvement in the financial scandal surrounding **Hanbo Group.**

• **HSBC Holdings PLC** formed an alliance with **Wachovia Corp.** to market corporate financial services globally.

• **Foster's Brewing Group Ltd.** said net profit rose 2 percent in the second half of 1996, to 169 million Australian dollars ($128.9 million); sales gained 14 percent, to 1.37 billion dollars. The company expects earnings before interest and tax to increase for the full year.

• **Vietnam**'s finance minister, Nguyen Sinh Hung, said the country's 9 percent annual economic growth rate may be in jeopardy without an influx of capital from home and abroad. Mr. Hung said Vietnam would have to spend as much as $45 billion by 2000 to maintain the current growth rate.

• **Mitsubishi Corp.** is discussing several high-profile investments in India; the company is in talks with the Tata group of companies and **RPG Telecom Ltd.** about a $2 billion venture to provide basic telephone services.

• **GE Capital Corp.**, the financial-services subsidiary of **General Electric Co.** of the United States, plans to bid 54.2 million Australian dollars for **Loscam Ltd.**, a supplier of pallets to the transportation industry that is controlled by **Pacific Dunlop Ltd.** *AFP, AP, Bloomberg, Reuters*

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IRELAND	IR£	52	26	50%
ITALY	ITL	145,600	58,000	60%
LUXEMBOURG	LFR	3,3800	1,350	60%
NETHERLANDS	NLG	195	78	60%
NORWAY	NOK	832	390	53%
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HK Telecom Chief Gets Wake-Up Call

Critics Cite 'Antagonism' in China

Bloomberg News

HONG KONG — The day Linus Cheung took over Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd., the company's stock price jumped 5 percent on the hope that he would strike deals with China.

That was three years ago. These days, the only time Telecom gains that much is when investors speculate that China will buy more of the British-controlled telephone company — and bring in new managers.

Mr. Cheung, 49, is under siege. Instead of securing the future of Hong Kong's largest telephone company, he is struggling to convince investors that he can lead the unit of London-based Cable & Wireless PLC after Hong Kong reverts to Chinese control in July. So far, Telecom's first Chinese chief executive has not opened many doors in China.

"There's considerable antagonism toward Hong Kong Telecom in Beijing," said Daniel Widdicombe, a telecommunications analyst at Bear, Stearns & Co.

Telecom needs an engine, not just a driver, analysts say. Without new markets, and especially China, rising competition will eat into Telecom's profit.

[Hong Kong Telecommunications said Monday it would launch its interactive television services in October and expected to invest about 2 billion Hong Kong dollars ($258 million) in the project in the next two years, Reuters reported.

[The company already has invested 400 million dollars in developing the services, said William Lo, managing director at Hongkong Telecom IMS Ltd., the company's interactive multimedia services unit.]

Mr. Cheung and his managers in effect were put on notice Friday, when C&W's new chairman, Richard Brown, pulled out of a venture with VEBA AG of Germany to sharpen C&W's focus. C&W now looks certain to sell part or all of its 59 percent stake in Telecom, a move that analysts said might bring new managers with better links with Beijing.

"There's already been a shakeup in C&W, and that could conceivably extend to Hong Kong Telecom," David Gibbons, an analyst at HSBC James Capel Ltd., said. Less than five months before China takes over Hong Kong from Britain, Telecom is the colony's only utility without a major Chinese shareholder.

That lack of state backing is becoming crucial. Telecom, which lost its monopoly on fixed-line services 18 months ago, needs regulators to help it deal with new competition. It also needs new markets such as China's to offset any losses of business in Hong Kong.

All of that has not been lost on investors. Since Mr. Cheung took the helm, Telecom stock has lost a sixth of its value, even as the benchmark index gained a fifth. On Monday, the company's shares rose 10 cents to close at 13.75 dollars. The trouble, investors say, is that Mr. Cheung did only half the job they had hoped for: He cut costs but failed to find new businesses while Telecom lost a sixth of its market share in Hong Kong in the past 18 months.

"People expected too much at the beginning, that he would bring in business with China," said Ambrose Chang at Daiwa International Capital Management Ltd. "That's not an easy job, especially with the political factors."

China is not Mr. Cheung's only problem. Telecom lost bids for mobile-phone licenses in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Indonesia, apparently by bidding too cautiously. That leaves the company with just one major overseas license, in Singapore. C&W, meanwhile, has expanded in Asia — and it opened an office in Beijing, raising speculation that Telecom's parent had already decided to work around Mr. Cheung when it came to China.

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The Associated Press.

NYSE

Monday's 4 P.M. Close

(Continued)

Herald Tribune
SPORTS

WORLD ROUNDUP

Girardelli Retires

SKIING Marc Girardelli, the Austrian who skied for Luxembourg, said Monday he was retiring because of bad knees.

Girardelli won 13 Olympic and World Championship medals — the most by a male skier. He also won 46 World Cup races and was World Cup champion five times.

Girardelli, 33, said he damaged an already fragile left knee in a World Cup race in December at Val d'Isere, France. He raced a few days later at Gardena, Italy, but had a poor finish and decided to see doctors.

"After talking with three top specialists, I was advised to leave the sport. They said there was a risk I'd walk on crutches for the rest of my life if I continued," he said.

Girardelli has had a dozen knee operations in his career.

Girardelli won his first World Cup race in 1983 and won World Cup races in all five Alpine disciplines. *(AP)*

England Wins Test

CRICKET Darren Gough, a pace bowler, took four New Zealand wickets in quick succession as England bowled the home team out for 191 shortly after lunch on the final day of the second test in Wellington to win by an innings and 68 runs.

Gough bowled Kiwi captain Lee Germon, had Blair Pocock brilliantly caught by Nick Knight for 64 and then rapidly removed Nathan Astle and Simon Doull to finish with four wickets for 52 runs and match figures of nine for 92.

Andy Caddick, a New Zealand-born fast paceman, removed the last two batsmen, Geoff Allott and Chris Cairns. *(Reuters)*

O'Meara Victorious Again

Lenny Ignelzi/AP

Mark O'Meara hitting an iron on the 14th hole at the Buick.

GOLF Mark O'Meara closed with a three-under par 33 on the back nine of the South Course at Torrey Pines on Sunday to hold off Craig Stadler and win the Buick Invitational, his second straight victory. O'Meara, who won the AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am the week before, broke out of a tie with Stadler by making a 15-foot birdie putt at the 17th hole. *(Reuters)*

Bickerstaff Moves to D.C.

BASKETBALL Bernie Bickerstaff resigned Monday as the Denver Nuggets' general manager to become head coach of the Washington Bullets. Bickerstaff, who turns 53 on Tuesday, was on the sideline with head coach Dick Motta when the Bullets won the 1978 NBA title. *(AP)*

Absent-Minded Contender Aims Higher

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — It was 11 o'clock in the morning — the appointed time he was to arrive at a gym and begin a light workout — then 10 after 11 and 11:30, and still there was no Andrew Golota.

Golota, a 28-year-old who had been ranked among the top five heavyweights in the world until losing consecutive bouts by disqualification for hitting Riddick Bowe below the belt, was scheduled to be at the Windy City boxing gym on the southwest side of Chicago, a neat but traditionally inelegant second-floor gym, which had once been a warehouse.

Golota has just returned to training for a May 3 bout with Jesse Ferguson.

Golota was late. At 11:45, a call was made to the north side home where he lives with his wife and their 5-year-old daughter. His wife, Mariola, answered.

"Oh, Andrew left some time ago," she said. "He knows he's supposed to be there. He'll be there. But things happen to Andrew. He was late to our wedding. Both of them. Can you believe it, our own weddings? The first one was in Poland, at the Palace of Marriages, and he decided he wanted the pictures taken before, and not after, the civil ceremony.

"Then we had a church wedding in Chicago, but he had forgotten to confess his sins. So first he went into the church to see the priest and stayed there a long time. My God, what could he have been telling? Finally Andrew comes out, and we got married."

That was six years ago, and Golota, who at that time moved to Chicago, where Mariola lived, still seems to be catching up.

"Andrew can be a terrific fighter, maybe a champion one day soon," said George Simms, a British trainer, who was working with two young prospects at the gym. "He hits hard and can take a punch, too. But in the ring, he has to keep his lid on. He just can't be going off his trolley, as he did in the two Bowe fights."

Then in walked a large man in a brown leather jacket and blue jeans. He had short brown hair and sharp but not unappealing features, stood about 6 feet 4 inches and weighed about 240 pounds.

"I supposed to be here at 11 o'clock," Golota said.

Except now it was 11:58.

"But still 11," Golota said.

On the walls of the gym were yellowing fight posters, some publicizing cards with Golota, the earliest ones with the Polish spelling of his first name, Andrzej, and sites like an outdoor arena in Joliet, Illinois, billed as "Rumble by Starlight."

Todd Buchanan/The New York Times

"It's easy to hit above the belt on the punching bag," said Andrew Golota, who was disqualified twice last year.

He was fighting for $50 a round, a long way from the $2 million he earned in the second Bowe fight, which is still far from the $35 million Evander Holyfield will get for his second Mike Tyson heavyweight title fight on May 3.

Golota's fists thumped against the big black punching bag. Patches of sweat blossomed on his pink shirt as he hit above an imaginary waist.

"It is easy to hit above the belt of the punching bag," Golota said. "It's not going anywhere. But in the first fight, I hit him below the belt four times. The second fight, I did it only two times. I make progress."

Golota was 28-0 with 25 knockouts before the disqualification losses to Bowe. In each of those fights Golota was beating the former world heavyweight champion handily, when he unleashed blows that sent Bowe writhing to the canvas, ending the first fight in the sixth round, and the second in the ninth.

"In the first fight, I hit Bowe low on purpose the first time," Golota said. "He hit me in back and I feel so much in kidney. I decide, you got to feel something, too. So you don't do anymore."

But to lose two fights in a row by identical disqualifications is strange. "What could you do?" Golota said. "Sometimes you don't think."

His manager, Lou Duva, hollered between rounds in the second fight for him to keep his punches up.

"He was yelling too much," Golota said. "There was so much noise. I could hardly hear him."

He recalled: "The fight was a war. I was angry, I was tired. I don't know. I no can let it happen again."

Golota dreams of the championship belt. "I just want it for a short time," he said. "I don't need it forever."

He is a hero in Poland. He won a bronze medal in the 1988 Olympics, but he was a fugitive there until recently receiving a suspended jail sentence and a $7,000 fine on charges of assault and robbery, after a man had apparently begun a fight with Golota in a bar.

Golota said he left the man with only a shiner, his underwear and one shoe, dumping the rest of the man's wardrobe that night into a trash can.

"I was drunk that night," Golota had said. "I not do anything like that if straight. I be careful of my drinking from now on."

"We met when I made a visit to Poland," said Mariola, a law student. "I found Andrew to be very intelligent, very gentle, even. We had a whirlwind romance.

"I remember one bitterly cold night when we were coming out of a nightclub in Warsaw and there was an old grandma sitting on the curb selling roses. Andrew felt bad for her and he bought all the roses she had for me. We had so many roses we couldn't carry them all. So he stuffed them in his jacket. I had tears in my eyes. My Prince Charming."

Toshack Quits as Coach of La Coruna

Reuters

John Toshack quit as coach of La Coruna while the reign of another British coach, Bobby Robson, took a turn for the worse as Barcelona lost a local derby and slipped even further behind Real Madrid, the Spanish league leaders.

Barcelona had a player sent and conceded two penalties as it lost to neighbor Espanyol. Florin Raducioiu converted both penalties to give the smaller of Barcelona's two clubs a 2-0 victory.

Luis Figo was sent off in the first half after receiving two yellow cards. The first was for complaining about the first penalty, given for handball against Fernando Couto. The second penalty came early in the second half after Laurent Blanc brought down Jordi Lardin.

Toshack resigned late Sunday after a 2-2 tie in a Galician derby with Celta Vigo. Augusto Lenoiro, the Deportivo president, said Toshack had offered his resignation last week.

Toshack will be replaced on a temporary basis by second team coach Jose Manuel Corral. But Deportivo is likely to sign former Valencia coach Luis Aragones for next season.

BRAZIL Palmeiras, the defending Sao Paulo champions opened the new season with a 1-1 tie against promoted Sao Jose and blamed the referee, who was both female and foreign. Canadian Sonia Denoncourt disallowed a goal and sent off Cafu, a Palmeiras defender.

"I can't see any reason to chose a woman for the opening match of the championship," said Sebastiao Lapola, a Palmeiras director.

But Denoncourt, 32, was praised by Sao Jose president Lindonice de Brito

SOCCER ROUNDUP

— the only female president of a club in the Sao Paulo championship.

"Her presence was very important. Here in Sao Jose, women have overcome prejudice," she said.

The Sao Paulo federation began using foreign referees for important matches last year to end accusations — usually made by the losing side — that local referees were subject to influences and pressure behind the scenes.

The federation said opening day was a success. The average attendance was 12,047 and the games featuring leading clubs Palmeiras, Corinthians and Santos were sold out, even though they were played over Brazil's carnival weekend.

Innovations included free sandwiches for fans who bought tickets in advance, live music before games and cheerleaders.

The federation continued with its time-out experiment. The coach of one side has the right to call a two-minute break in the 30th minute of the first half and his rival the same right in the second half.

• FIFA, soccer's world governing body, is considering two changes to the laws for goalkeepers. It wants to limit the time goalkeepers have to get the ball back into play but make it legal for them to move on the line before a penalty.

■ Millwall Makes Cuts

Millwall, a London club in England's second division, sacked Jimmy Nicholl, its manager, and Graham Hortop, its chief executive, Monday and transfer-listed 12 players in a £1.5 million ($2.4 million) cost-cutting exercise.

It asked all remaining staff and players to take a 10 percent cut in wages.

Millwall was relegated from the first division last season. It has debts of about £10 million. Trading in its shares was suspended last month and the club was handed over to administrators who made the cuts Monday. *(Reuters)*

Gustau Nacarino/Reuters

Bobby Robson, coach of Barcelona, watching his team lose, 2-0.

Hasek Helps Sabres Past The Senators

The Associated Press

The Buffalo Sabres took an early lead against the Ottawa Senators and, once again, goaltender Dominik Hasek protected it.

"We know what kind of goaltender we have," said Ted Nolan, the Sabres coach, after Sunday's 2-1 victory. "He's in the zone right now. He hasn't been just good. He's been great."

The Sabres took a 2-0 lead and Hasek mad 32 saves as the Sabres

NHL ROUNDUP

extended their unbeaten streak to seven and took first place in the NHL's Northeast Division.

Jason Dawe scored 1:34 into the game and Derek Plante scored the eventual game-winner 37 seconds into the second period for the Sabres.

Hasek lost the shutout with 6:57 remaining when Sergei Zholtok scored off a rebound with the Senators on the power play.

"He was the difference," Ottawa coach Jacques Martin said of Hasek. "We created a lot of chances and had a strong game. He just made some big saves."

Panthers 4, Rangers 3 Rob Niedermayer and Scott Mellanby scored power-play goals as Florida beat visiting New York.

The victory put Florida, which is second in the Atlantic division, four points ahead of the third-place Rangers and one point behind first-place Philadelphia.

Martin Straka and Jody Hull also scored for Florida. Vladimir Vorobiev, Sergei Nemchinov and Adam Graves scored for the Rangers.

"I'm disappointed," said Wayne Gretzky of the Rangers, who had an assist but went goal-less in his career-high 17th straight game.

Stars 2, Kings 1 In Dallas, Neal Broten's goal with 43.1 seconds left in overtime lifted the Stars over Los Angeles.

Kevin Stevens tied the game 1-1 for Los Angeles early in the third period before Broten, the Stars' all-time leading scorer, banked the rebound of Derian Hatcher's shot off goaltender Stephane Fiset and into the net for his third goal of the season.

Pat Verbeek scored the Stars' first goal in the first period on Dallas's first shot. Andy Moog posted his 348th career victory, the most among active goaltenders.

Flames 6, Mighty Ducks 1 In Calgary, Dave Gagner scored two goals and added an assist as the Flames won back-to-back games for the first time in a month.

Gagner's first goal of the night, his 16th of the season, gave Calgary a 3-0 lead 6:03 into the second period. Gagner set up Jonas Hoglund later in the period and scored his second goal of the game midway through the third period on a two-man power play.

"We're playing a little more aggressive as a team right now," Gagner said. "Everybody's moving up in the play and the pace of our game has quickened over the past couple weeks."

Oilers 4, Capitals 1 In Edmonton, Ryan Smyth and Jason Arnott scored power-play goals and Bob Essensa made 30 saves as the Oilers defeated the Capitals.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

SPORTS

Eastern All Stars Rebound to Win

Rice Takes MVP Award

By Mike Wise
New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — His motto is, "When in doubt, shoot. And if you're off, shoot again." So Glen Rice shot. And shot. And shot. And when the third quarter was complete, the world of hoist-and-hope basketball had a bold new champion.

With a shooting stroke as smooth as his clean-shaven head, Rice fired the Eastern Conference to a 132-120 victory over the Western Conference on Sunday in the 47th annual All-Star Game at Gund Arena.

Before 20,562 who came to pay homage not only to Sunday's superstars but also to the legends of the league's last five decades, the Charlotte Hornets' shooting guard took over the game with an uncanny display of marksmanship in the third quarter.

He scored an All-Star Game record of 20 points in the period, breaking Hal Greer's record of 19 points set in 1968. He also broke Wilt Chamberlain's mark for points in a half (24), established in 1962.

Rice finished with 26 points and edged out Michael Jordan, who registered the first triple-double in All-Star competition, for the most valuable player award.

Jordan finished with 14 points, 11 rebounds and 11 assists, and his pivotal play in the second quarter helped the East rebound from a 23-point deficit. Yet many of Rice's long-distance shots — he was 10-of-24 from the field, 4-of-7 from the 3-point line and scored all his points in 25 minutes — were pivotal.

"He came in and told me, 'Keep stroking,' " Rice said of Jordan's advice. "He said, 'I'm going to get you the ball. All the guys are going to be looking for you.' "

They found him. He shot. Making his first four shots of the second half, he hit 8-of-11 shots in the quarter and four of five of his 3-pointers. His streak Sunday mirrored his last month: Rice has scored 30 or more points in 12 of the last 20 games and in three of those games he has broken the 40-point barrier.

"Sometimes you see the basketball going in before you release it, you feel everything you throw up is going in," Rice said. "And it's one of the greatest feelings you can imagine. I love to shoot."

Others guys who had big games: Anfernee Hardaway and Vin Baker (19 points each); Terrell Brandon scored 10 in front of his hometown fans, and Latrell Sprewell led the West with 19, including two surreal dunks on the break. One, over Scottie Pippen, jolted the arena from a slumber.

Jordan led the East on a 27-5 tear the last 5:43 of the second quarter. During a scintillating 1-minute, 13-second stretch, he scored seven points.

All of Rice's accurate bombs in the third quarter and Jordan's deeds in the second quarter served as a backdrop to a 30-minute halftime celebration Sunday featuring a collection of the greatest players ever assembled on the same floor. The scoreboard continually played black-and-white television clips as 47 of those voted the top 50 players in NBA history took the floor at halftime amid much ado.

Halftimes in the NBA often border on corny and tedious. But Sunday night's was neither. The players filed onto the court, single file, wearing leather jackets bearing the team name they wanted to be associated with. (Charles Barkley picked the 76ers).

There were some protruding stomachs and receding hairlines. Yet all were treated as if they were members of some backwoods Ohio prep football team that had just captured the state title.

Sweat glistening from his bald pate, Jordan was the first to rise on the makeshift platforms. By the time Bill Russell's name was announced, the building was filled with fireworks and balloons and noise.

Rice is clearly not in their class yet. But he is on his way. After the game, he was asked whether he felt like the best player in the world. "By the look of this trophy," Rice said, cuddling the All-Star award, "I'd have to say I'm the best player in the world."

ALL-STAR GAME

WEST	Min	FG	FT	Reb	A	PF	Pts
Malone	20	2-8	0-0	1-4	0	0	4
Kemp	19	4-7	1-2	1-4	1	1	10
Olajuwon	20	5-8	1-2	0-3	1	1	11
Payton	28	7-15	2-2	0-7	10	2	17
Stockton	20	5-6	0-0	0-0	5	2	12
Richmond	22	3-7	0-0	1/3	4	1	9
Sprewell	25	7-12	4-5	1/3	1	2	19
Gugliotta	19	2-7	2-4	1-8	3	3	9
Garnett	18	1-7	4-4	1-9	1	2	6
Jones	17	3-4	4-7	1-1	1	1	10
Schrempf	20	5-8	0-1	1-4	2	3	11
Gatling	12	1-8	0-0	0-2	0	1	2
EAST	Min	FG	FT	Reb	A	PF	Pts
Pippen	25	4-9	0-0	0-3	2	0	8
Hill	22	4-7	3-4	2/3	2	2	11
Mutombo	15	1-5	1-2	2-8	0	0	3
Jordan	26	5-14	4-7	3-11	11	4	14
A.Hardaway	24	7-10	2-2	4-7	3	2	19
Baker	24	8-12	3-4	7-12	1	2	19
Brandon	17	4-11	0-0	1-3	8	2	10
Webber	14	1-4	0-0	1-4	3	3	2
T.Hardaway	14	4-10	0-0	0-3	2	1	10
Rice	25	10-24	2-2	1-1	1	2	26
Dumars	10	1-4	0-0	0-1	1	0	3
Loehrner	24	3-5	1-1	4-11	2	4	7
West			34	36	27	33	—120
East			21	36	48	35	—132

3-Point goals—West 9-21, (Richmond 3-4, Stockton 2-2, Kemp 1-2, Sprewell 1-3, Schrempf 1-3, Payton 1-5, Gugliotta 0-1, Jones 0-1); East 12-29, (Rice 4-7, A.Hardaway 3-5, Brandon 2-4, T.Hardaway 2-6, Dumars 1-4, Pippen 0-3). Fouled out—None. Rebounds—West 53 (Garnett 9), East 76 (Baker 12). Assists—West 29 (Payton 10), East 36 (Jordan 11). Total fouls—West 19, East 22.

Ron Kuntz/Reuters

John Stockton of the Western All Stars squad, right, trying to steal the ball from Glen Rice of the Eastern team.

Iowa State Can't Contain Kansas

The Associated Press

Top-ranked Kansas rebounded from its first loss of the season to beat No. 9 Iowa State, 69-62.

The Cyclones led at half time but the No. 1 Jayhawks stepped up their defense. Iowa State shot only 29 percent in the second half and made just one field goal over the first eight minutes of the second half.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Raef LaFrentz scored 21 points for Kansas (23-1, 9-1 Big 12), which had lost in double overtime to Missouri on Tuesday. The Jayhawks withstood Dedric Willoughby's career-high 36 points for Iowa State (16-4, 7-3), which had won five straight.

"Our defensive philosophy is that one man can't beat you," Kansas point guard Jacques Vaughn said. "He almost did."

Willoughby set a school record with nine 3-pointers, and he finished 11-for-19 from the field while the rest of his teammates were 9-for-33.

Vaughn scored 18 points for Kansas, while Paul Pierce had 17 points and 10 rebounds.

No. 2 Wake Forest 73, Missouri 65 Tim Duncan had 18 points and 20 rebounds as the visiting Demon Deacons (19-2) rebounded from their loss to Duke and kept the Tigers (12-11) from beating the two top-ranked teams in consecutive games. Wake Forest started the second half with a 20-2 run, but Missouri stayed within striking distance by making a school-record 15 3-pointers, seven by Jason Sutherland, who finished with 23 points.

No. 4 Kentucky 93, No. 18 Villanova 56 Ron Mercer had 23 points and 11 rebounds, and Kentucky (22-3) shot 55 percent from the field, including 8-of-19 from 3-point range. The Wildcats also finished with a 42-17 rebound advantage and forced 24 turnovers, including 11 by point guard Alvin Williams. Chuck Kornegay scored 12 points for Villanova (17-6).

No. 11 Arizona 81, No. 23 Tulane 62 Miles Simon, who was sidelined by academic problems for the first 11 games of the season, had career highs of 30 points and 10 assists for the Wildcats (15-5). Lawrence Nelson led the Green Wave (16-7) with 15 points in the game played in Phoenix.

Memphis 79, No. 17 Louisville 59 Cedric Henderson scored 27 points, and the Tigers (12-11, 6-3 Conference USA) started the game with a 16-0 run as the visitors missed their first 10 shots from the field. DeJuan Wheat scored 22 points for the Cardinals (18-5, 5-3), who also had five turnovers in the opening six and a half minutes of the game.

No. 25 Illinois 66, Iowa 51 Kiwane Garris scored 15 of his 21 points on 3-pointers and had 10 assists for the Illini (17-6, 7-4 Big Ten), who opened the second half with a 17-6 run to extend their lead to 50-30. Guy Rucker scored 16 points for the visiting Hawkeyes (16-6, 7-3), who shot 33 percent and dropped out of the Top 25.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college basketball poll fared last week:

1. Kansas (23-1) lost to Missouri 96-94, 2OT; beat No. 6 Iowa State 69-62. 2. Wake Forest (19-2) lost to No. 8 Duke 73-68; beat Missouri 73-65. 3. Kentucky (22-3) lost to No. 19 South Carolina 84-79, OT; beat Western Carolina 82-55; beat No. 16 Villanova 93-56. 4. Minnesota (20-2) beat Penn State 85-70. 5. Utah (17-3) beat Brigham Young 85-49; beat Colorado State 82-67.

6. Iowa State (16-4) beat Baylor 61-52; lost to No. 1 Kansas 69-62. 7. Maryland (18-5) beat North Carolina State 66-55; lost to No. 10 Clemson 80-68. 8. Duke (19-5) beat No. 2 Wake Forest 73-68; beat North Carolina State 80-51. 9. New Mexico (18-4) beat Brigham Young 74-32; beat Southern Methodist 75-72; lost to Texas Christian 80-59. 10. Clemson (19-4) beat Western Kentucky 69-55; beat No. 7 Maryland 80-68.

11. Louisville (18-5) lost to Saint Louis 64-62; lost to Memphis 79-59. 12. Cincinnati (17-4) beat No. 21 Tulane 65-64; beat Marquette 91-70. 13. Michigan (17-4) lost to Wisconsin 58-53; beat Penn State 81-64. 14. Arizona (15-5) beat Arizona State 87-71; beat No. 21 Tulane 81-62. 15. Colorado (17-5) lost to Nebraska 77-69; beat Texas A&M 77-64.

16. Villanova (17-6) beat West Virginia 81-76; lost to No. 3 Kentucky 93-56. 17. Xavier, Ohio (16-4) beat La Salle 83-67; lost to St. Joseph's 79-65. 18. Stanford (13-6) lost to Southern Cal 84-81; lost to UCLA 87-68. 19. South Carolina (17-5) beat No. 3 Kentucky 84-79, OT; beat Florida 76-68. 20. North Carolina (15-6) beat Florida State 90-62; beat Virginia 81-57.

21. Tulane (16-7) lost to No. 12 Cincinnati 65-64; lost to No. 14 Arizona 81-62. 22. Texas (17-6) lost to Rice 75-58. 23. Texas Tech (14-6) lost to Texas 83-67; beat Nebraska 87-74. 24. Indiana (18-7) lost to No. 25 Iowa 75-67; beat Ohio State 93-76. 25. Iowa (16-6) beat No. 24 Indiana 75-67; lost to Illinois 66-51.

The AP Top 25

The top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Feb. 8, total points based on 25 points for a first-place vote through one point for a 25th-place vote, and last week's ranking:

	Record	Pts	Pvs
1. Kansas (67)	23-1	1,770	1
2. Wake Forest	19-2	1,669	2
3. Minnesota (4)	20-2	1,621	4
4. Kentucky	22-3	1,598	3
5. Utah	17-3	1,438	5
6. Duke	19-5	1,387	8
7. Clemson	19-4	1,323	10
8. Cincinnati	17-4	1,244	12
9. Iowa St.	16-4	1,168	6
10. Maryland	18-5	1,127	7
11. Arizona	15-5	1,096	14
12. South Carolina	17-5	946	19
13. New Mexico	18-4	901	J
14. Michigan	17-6	791	13
15. Colorado	17-5	730	15
16. North Carolina	15-6	723	20
17. Louisville	18-5	606	11
18. Villanova	17-6	454	16
19. Xavier, Ohio	16-4	375	17
20. Illinois	17-6	300	—
21. Texas Tech	14-6	246	23
22. Stanford	13-6	171	18
23. Tulane	16-7	153	21
24. UCLA	13-7	144	—
25.Coll. of Charleston	21-2	141	—

Others receiving votes: Tulsa 129, St. Joseph's 102, Iowa 83, Texas 79, California 75, Georgia 75, Providence 68, Southern Cal 59, Pacific 55, Indiana 51, Boston College 42, Marquette 21, New Orleans 21, Hawaii 20, Miami (Fla.) 18, Temple 18, Princeton 10, Fresno St. 7, Illinois St. 7, Missouri 5, Virginia 5, West Virginia 5, N. Arizona 4, N.C. Charlotte 4, E. Michigan 3, Mississippi 3, Oregon 3, Otal Roberts 1.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	30	16	8	68	173	136
Florida	27	15	13	67	156	126
N.Y. Rangers	28	22	7	63	197	158
New Jersey	26	17	9	61	139	128
Washington	21	27	6	48	139	150
Tampa Bay	19	27	6	44	140	163
N.Y. Islanders	17	28	9	43	144	161

NORTHEAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	29	19	8	66	157	139
Pittsburgh	30	19	5	65	205	168
Montreal	28	27	10	50	179	206
Hartford	21	25	7	49	155	174
Boston	20	27	7	47	156	187
Ottawa	18	24	11	47	146	156

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Dallas	32	20	4	68	172	138
Detroit	25	18	10	60	163	125
St. Louis	26	24	6	58	170	173
Phoenix	23	27	4	50	147	170
Chicago	21	27	8	50	143	148
Toronto	21	33	1	43	158	192

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Colorado	32	14	8	72	184	128
Edmonton	27	23	5	59	174	156
Vancouver	25	27	2	52	174	184
Anaheim	21	28	6	48	154	170
Calgary	21	28	6	48	144	162
San Jose	20	27	6	46	140	167
Los Angeles	19	30	6	44	147	188

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Ottawa	0	0	1—1
Buffalo	1	1	0—2

First Period: B-Dowe 15 (Zhitnik) Second Period: B-Plante 23 (Barnaby, Grosek). Third Period: O-Zhaltok 8 (York, Conneyworth) (pp). Shots on goal: O- 15-9-9—33. B- 8-8-4—20. Goalies: O-Rhodes. B-Hasek.

N.Y. Rangers	1	1	1—3
Florida	2	1	0—4

First Period: F-Niedermayer 8 (Svehla, Gerpenlov) (pp). 2. New York, Varobiev 5 (Gretzky, Robitaille) (pp). 3. F-Mellanby 22 (Niedermayer, Gerpenlov) (pp). 4. F-Straka 5 (Wells, Gustafsson) Second Period: F-Hull 7 (Murphy) 6. New York, Nemchinov 6 (Flatley, Driver) Third Period: New York, Graves 20 (Korpovtsev, Sandstrom) Shots on goal: New York 11-9-12—32. F- 9-9-11—29. Goalies: New York, Richter. F-Vanbiesbrouck.

Los Angeles	0	0	1	0—1
Dallas	1	0	0	1—2

First Period: D-Verbeek 15 (Broten, Sidor) Second Period: None. Third Period: L.A.-Stevens 12 (Olczyk, Nasstrom) Overtime: 2. D-Broten 3 (Hatcher) Shots on goal: L.A.- 13-5-9-0—27. D- 5-13-9-4—31. Goalies: L.A.-Fiset. D-Moog.

Anaheim	0	0	1—1
Calgary	2	2	2—6

First Period: C-Reichel 11 (Stern, Simpson) 2. C-Iginla 16 (Gavey, Hlushko) Second Period: C-Gagner 16 (Fleury) 4. C-Hoglund 12 (Gagner, Fleury) Third Period: A-Selanne 32 (Ruuchin, Marshall) 6. C-Gagner 17 (Fleury, Racine) (pp). 7. C-Sullivan 4 (Millen, Chiasson) Shots on goal: A- 11-6-8—25. C- 18-8-11—37. Goalies: A-Hebert, Shtalenkov. C-Kidd.

Washington	0	1	0—1
Edmonton	2	1	1—4

First Period: E-Smyth 25 (Weight, Norton) (pp). 2. E-Grier 6 (Murray, Czerkawski) Second Period: W-Svejkovsky 3 (Reekie, Hunter) 4. E-Arnott 14 (Weight, Smyth) (pp). Third Period: E-Czerkawski 15 (Lowe) Shots on goal: W- 9-13-9—31. E- 11-10-12—33. Goalies: W-Kolzig, Carey. E-Essensa.

CRICKET

ENGLAND TOUR

2D TEST

NEW ZEALAND VS. ENGLAND

MONDAY, IN WELLINGTON

New Zealand Innings: 124 and 191
England Innings: 383
England won by an innings and 68 runs

GOLF

BUICK INVITATIONAL

Final scores Sunday of the $1.5 million Buick Invitational, played on the Torrey Pines Golf Club's 7,000-yard, par-72 South Course and 6,562-yard, par-72 North Course at San Diego, U.S.:

Mark O'Meara	67-66-71-71—275
David Ogrin	67-71-70-69—277
Duffy Waldorf	70-66-72-69—277
Donnie Hammond	73-67-68-69—277
Lee Janzen	71-65-71-70—277
Jesper Parnevik	70-66-69-72—277
Craig Stadler	67-68-70-72—277
Mike Hulbert	68-69-67-73—277
Skip Kendall	67-71-71-69—278
Steve Lowery	67-66-75-70—278

SOCCER

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Espanyol 2, Barcelona 0
Tenerife 2, Lagrones 0

Standings: 1. Real Madrid 55, 2. Barcelona 47, 3. Real Betis 45, 4. Real Sociedad 40, 5. Deportivo Coruna 40, 6. Atletico Madrid 39, 7. Valladolid 34, 8. Racing Santander 34, 9. Tenerife 33, 10. Athletic Bilbao 33, 11. Valencia 32, 12. Oviedo 28, 13. Celta Vigo 26, 14. Espanyol 26, 14. Sporting Gijon 25, 15. Rayo Vallecano 24, 16. Compostela 24, 17. Logrones 21, 18. Zaragoza 21, 19. Logrones 21, 20. Hercules 19, 21. Sevilla 18, 22. Extremadura 16.

FRENCH CUP

2D ROUND

Bastia 2, Nice 2
(Nice qualify 4-3 on penalties)
Paris FC (III) 0, Cannes 1
Vitrolles (III) 0, Creteil (III) 0
(Creteil qualify 5-4 on penalties))
Roan L'Etape (IV) 0, Strasbourg 1
Auxerre 0, Lens 0
(Auxerre qualify 5-4 on penalties)
Aurillac (IV) 2, Gueugnon (II) 2
(Gueugnon qualify 5-4 on penalties, after 90 minutes 1-1)
Rennes 0, Troyes (II) 1
Pecamp (III) 0, Paris St Germain 2
St Lo (IV) 1, Caen 2
(after extra time, after 90 minutes 1-1)
Toulouse-Fontaines 0, Bordeaux 2
Red Star (II) 1, Niort (II) 2
Boulogne (IV) 1, Laval (II) 2
Clermont (IV) 1, Martigues (II) 1
(Clermont qualify 5-3 on penalties, after 90 minutes 1-1)
Lille 1, Lyon 0
Montpellier 2 Sochaux (II) 0
Wasquehal (III) 1 Goingamp 3

CARLSBERG CUP

MONDAY, IN HONG KONG

FINAL

Russia 2, Switzerland 1

3D PLACE MATCH

Yugoslavia 3, Hong Kong 1

FRIDAY SEMIFINALS

Russia 6, Yugoslavia 5 after penalty shootout
Switzerland 4, Hong Kong League XI 1

TENNIS

DAVIS CUP

WORLD GROUP

RIBEIRAD PRETO, BRAZIL 1, U.S. 4

Alex O'Brien, U.S. def. Fernando Meligeni, Brazil, 7-5, 7-6 (7-4).

AMERICAN ZONE

GROUP 1

AT SANTIAGO, CHILE 4, ECUADOR 1

Gabriel Silberstein, Chile, def. Luis Morejon, Ecuador, 7-6 (7-4), 6-2

AT MONTREAL, CANADA 4, BAHAMAS 1

Daniel Nestor, Canada, def. Roger Smith, Bahamas, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.
Mark Knowles, Bahamas, def. Sebastien Lareau, Canada, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2, 5-7, 6-1.
Grant Connell and Sebastien Lareau, Canada, def. Mark Knowles and Roger Smith, Bahamas, 6-2, 6-7 (1-7), 6-4, 6-4.
Daniel Nestor, Canada, def. Mark Knowles, Bahamas, 3-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-1.
Sebastien Lareau, Canada, def. Roger Smith, Bahamas, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

GROUP 2

AT ASUNCION, PARAGUAY 3, HAITI 0

Ricardo Mena, Paraguay, def. Ronald Agenor, Haiti, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2.
Ramon Delgado, Paraguay, def. Bertrand Madsen, Haiti, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1.
Ramon Delgado-Ricardo Mena, Paraguay, def. Ronald Agenor-Bertrand Madsen 6-2, 6-1, 3-6, 4-6, 7-5.
Ramon Delgado, Paraguay def. Bertrand Lacombe, Haiti 6-1, 6-3.
Ricardo Mena, Paraguay def. Bertrand Madsen, Haiti 6-2, 6-4.

AT SAN SALVADOR, SALVADOR 1, URUGUAY 4

Federico Donda, Uruguay, def. Manuel Tejada, El Salvador, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.
Marcelo Filippini, Uruguay, def. Jose Baires, El Salvador, 6-0, 7-5, 6-3.
Federico Donda and Gonzalo Rodriguez, Uruguay, def. Manuel Tejada and Jorge Mendez, El Salvador, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 6-2.
Federico Donda, Uruguay, def. Jose Baires, El Salvador, 6-3, 6-2.
Manuel Tejada, El Salvador, def. Marcelo Filippini, Uruguay, 3-1, default.

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO 2, COLUMBIA 3

Jorge Gonzalez, Puerto Rico, def. Miguel Tabon, Colombia, 6-2, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.
Mauricio Hadad, Colombia, def. Rafael Jordan, Puerto Rican, 6-4, 6-0, 5-7, 6-2.
Mauricio Hadad and Miguel Tabon, Colombia, def. Jorge Gonzalez and Ernie Fernandez, Puerto Rico, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-4.
Mauricio Hadad, Colombia, def. Jorge Gonzalez, Puerto Rico, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.
Rafael Jordan, Puerto Rico, def. Miguel Tabon, Colombia, 6-3, 7-6 (9-7).

AT MEXICO CITY, PERU 3, CUBA 2

Lazaro Navarro, Cuba, def. Alejandro Aramburu, Peru, 6-1, 5-4, 6-2.
America Tupac Venero, Peru, def. Juan Pino, Cuba, 6-4, 7-5, 5-7, 6-3.
Jaime Yzaga and America Tupac Venero, Peru, def. Juan Antonio Pino and Lazaro Navarro, Cuba, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.
America Tupac Venero, Peru, def. Lazaro Navarro, Cuba, 7-6, 6-3, 6-7, 2-6, 8-6.
Juan Antonio Pino, Cuba def. Jaime Izaga, Peru 4-6, 7-5, 1-0 disqualification for taking shower during bathroom break.
America Tupac Venero, Peru, def. Lazaro Navarro, Cuba, 7-6, 6-3, 6-7, 2-6, 8-6.

EUROAFRICAN ZONE

GROUP 1

AT AALBORG, DENMARK 5, HUNGARY 0

Kenneth Carlsen, Denmark, def. Jozsef Krocska, Hungary, 6-3, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3.
Frederik Fetterlein, Denmark, def. Attila Savalt, Hungary, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4.

TRANSITIONS

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

NHL—Suspended Los Angeles F Matt Johnson for four games, San Jose F Tony Granato for three games and Los Angeles D Rob Blake two games for their parts in an altercation during a game on Feb. 5. Each player was suspended without pay and fined $1,000.

PHOENIX—Acquired D Jay More from New York Rangers for C Mike Eastwood and D Dallas Eakins.

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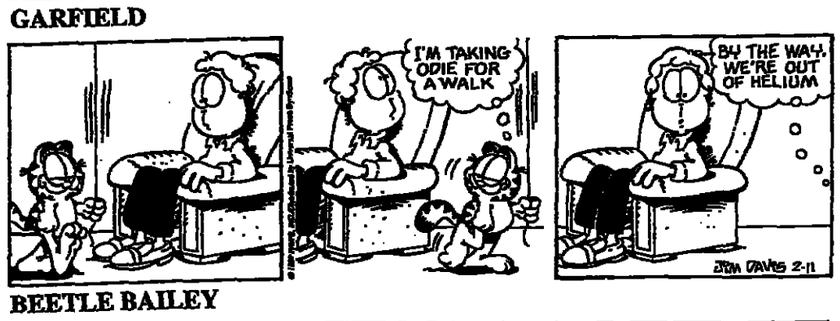

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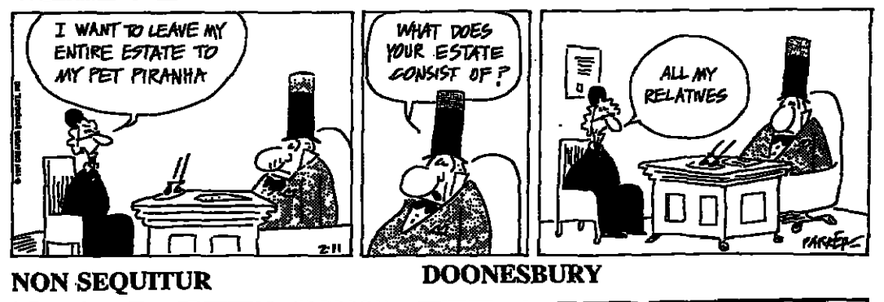

BEETLE BAILEY

NON SEQUITUR

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OSHUE
GUNEB
PROTTE
MOHGEA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: _____ THE _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TACKY UNITY MAGPIE BUREAU
Answer: What the lunchpail looked forward to at their annual bash — CUTTING UP

ART BUCHWALD

Switch to Real News

WASHINGTON — We had our annual State of the Union clambake at Stan Bromley's house the other night. We meet every year to relish the president's address to the nation and enjoy watching the members of Congress give him a well-deserved standing ovation.

Buchwald

But something happened this time that none of us had counted on. The O.J. Simpson jury was delivering its verdict just as the president was describing his Crusade for Education.

We assumed that all the networks would immediately interrupt their coverage of the president's speech to inform us if O.J. was going on welfare. To our amazement they continued showing Clinton declaring, "The enemy of our time is inaction."

□

Marge Yanker said, "What kind of country do we live in where they withhold an O.J. Simpson verdict just so the president of the United States can tell us what his plans are for North Korea?"

Abe Bonowitz added, "When the president heard that the verdict had been handed down he should have said, 'I interrupt my speech for this very important news bulletin.'"

Ruth Rosengarden said quietly, "Perhaps nobody told him."

Lenora Williams Overmyer told her, "They had to tell him. He's the commander in chief of all the armed forces."

Rise Birnbaum said, "The whole country has been waiting for this verdict for months. Politically it was a big mistake to keep news like that from the American people and use up precious air time to discuss pollution in the Florida Everglades. The O.J. Simpson trials are part of our national heritage."

Abe sounded disgusted. "The president didn't even mention the unemployment problems in the U.S."

□

Arnie Spalding said, "What unemployment problems?"

Abe replied, "All those O.J. expert lawyers are out of work now that the trial is over. I read somewhere that 45,000 legal commentators on Geraldo Rivera, Larry King and 'Nightline' have been pink-slipped and are presently on the street."

Our host, Stan, joined in, "I think if the president wanted to get our attention he could have denied any connection between his administration and the party donors who had coffee at the White House in their Bruno Magli shoes."

Marge was becoming exasperated. "Isn't there something in the Constitution that says you have to report the result of a jury trial before a State of the Union speech?"

Lenora said, "If there isn't, there should be."

□

The TV screen still showed the president talking.

"Maybe they're announcing the verdict on the Disney Channel," Rise suggested.

Bromley hit the clicker, and the Disney Channel came up. A voiceover announced, "We interrupt this program concerning the president's address to bring you a special song from Snow White."

Between Chaos and a Promise: U2's New Sound

By Jon Pareles
New York Times Service

Anja Grubert

From left, Adam Clayton, Bono, Larry Mullen and the Edge during a recording session in Dublin for "Pop," U2's new album.

DUBLIN — It was crunch time for U2. The Irish band's next single had to be finished within three days, and the deadline for the complete album, which had not yet been entitled "Pop," was less than a month away.

U2, with its producers and engineers, was recording and mixing in two studios simultaneously. Workdays stretched to 14 and 16 hours. But even at that stage, everything was subject to change — including, as it turned out, the deadline.

"We have trouble finishing things," said the Edge, U2's guitarist. The album, originally due last September as a pre-Christmas release, was finished in late December, with all-night recording sessions up to the last minute. It is to be released March 4.

During the nine months it took to make "Pop," U2 invited a few journalists in to watch the band record. This observer joined the group just as it was finishing the single, which was released last week. It was a rare chance for an outsider to see a process that usually takes place in private.

For a band like U2, making an album is essentially a slow-motion improvisation in which ideas are seized and refined while the tapes roll. What state was the album in? "Chaos," said Bono, U2's lead singer. "Promise," said the Edge.

U2 was intent on renewing itself, determined to sound like neither its 1980s incarnation — as the most achingly sincere, and sometimes self-important, band of the decade — or the raucous, buzz-and-crunch rock band that has survived the short attention spans of the early 1990s.

Like R.E.M. in the United States, U2 has been able to maintain the respect of alternative rockers while reaching a broader audience; unlike R.E.M., whose latest album was a commercial disappointment, U2 will wholeheartedly promote "Pop" with a world tour that begins in the spring. U2's label, Island, and much of the recording business hope that U2 is one group from the 1980s that can still sell like superstars.

U2 made "Boy," its 1980 debut album, when its four members, friends from high school, were still teenagers. The combination of the Edge's echoing guitar, Bono's impassioned voice and the martial rhythms of Adam Clayton on bass and Larry Mullen on drums was an arena-size peal, as instantly recognizable as the sound of The Who. The music evoked idealism with the resonance of a cathedral while carrying lyrics about adolescent turmoil and mystical Christianity. U2 made honesty sound like a holy quest, and millions of listeners responded, hearing their own yearnings in choruses like "I still haven't found what I'm looking for."

The band's old approach continues to reverberate in best-selling bands like Live. But in 1988, U2 reached a dead end with "Rattle and Hum." As it strained to create the sound of integrity, it ended up with awkward emulations of American blues and soul. So, a decade into its career, U2 transformed itself for its 1991 album, "Achtung Baby." It exchanged transparency for distortion and earnestness for a nervy ambiguity. "We were absolutely adamant that we didn't want to sound like U2," the Edge said. "We're so much better if we don't know what we're doing, because if it's too easy, then that's what it sounds like — too easy."

For its Zoo TV world tour in 1992, U2 filled stadiums as it performed amid a barrage of television imagery, mocking and savoring both the global marketplace and U2's own celebrity. "Zooropa," released in 1993, certified that U2 wasn't looking back.

"We're probably the only European band of our generation still releasing relevant records and still playing in large spaces," said Adam Clayton, U2's bass player. "We've grown up along with a section of our audience. But we've always been relevant to a younger audience, and we enjoy that position too much to give it up unwittingly. I think that in rock 'n' roll, for a credible artist, the age limit may be about 35. But if you stay honest, you can push the age restriction a bit." Clayton and Bono are 36; the Edge and Mullen are 35.

"Rock 'n' roll is obsessed with juvenilia," said Bono. "But the sense of threat that rock 'n' roll has is actually not about boys. There's nothing scary about a man trying to be a boy. Men are scarier than boys."

Before starting "Pop," U2 took a year off, then made "Passengers: Original Soundtracks 1," which was billed as a collaboration by Brian Eno and the four band members. It's an album of songs for real and imaginary films, full of eerie textures and juxtapositions.

By the time U2 started working on "Pop," the band's ninth full-length album, its members had grown fascinated by current dance music. To make "Pop," U2 chose two producers. Flood, a soft-spoken Englishman, worked on "Zooropa" and has also produced albums for Depeche Mode and Smashing Pumpkins. Howie B., a disk jockey and remixer with his own independent label, Pussyfoot, is fluent in subgenres from acid jazz to trip-hop to techno to drum-and-bass to lounge.

Potentially, Flood could shape the monumental tones and dynamics of arena rock; Howie B. could manipulate off-the-wall samples and sustain the abstract rhythms. Like David Bowie, whose new album, "Earthling," embraces the chattering electronic rhythms of drum-and-bass dance music, U2 hears its future in up-to-date grooves. But it doesn't intend to abandon melody.

"Musicians, painters, whatever, they have no choice but to describe where they live," said Bono. "Sometimes it may seem hard to keep your ear on the street because there's a lot of stuff you don't want to pick up. But as Bob Dylan said, 'He not busy being born is busy dying,' and I think the death starts in your record collection. I like to feel alive. I think I'm awake, and this is the noise that keeps me awake."

EAST VERSUS WEST

Hollywood Actors Flock Back to Broadway

By Bruce Weber
New York Times Service

Sara Krulwich/The New York Times

Amy Irving, Jeanne Tripplehorn and Lili Taylor in "The Three Sisters."

NEW YORK — Anton Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" is a kind of New York perennial, popping up regularly in limited runs, but rarely is it given a Tony-eligible staging, the kind of full-scale, conventionally interpreted treatment meant to withstand the scrutiny of Broadway audiences and critics.

That is the first thing to note about the Roundabout Theatre Company production that opens at the Criterion Center on Thursday. But even more remarkable is its cast, a glamorous ensemble of performers — including Amy Irving as Olga, Jeanne Tripplehorn as Masha and Lili Taylor as Irina. Indeed, the production is perhaps the clearest signal yet of a mounting trend: the return, in appreciable numbers, of screen actors to the New York stage. For years, New York theater producers have lamented the loss of talented actors to film and television in Los Angeles.

It was where the action, the notoriety, the money were: Have you seen Lily Tomlin, Swoosie Kurtz, Joan Allen, Jason Alexander, Adam Arkin, Scott Bakula, Annette Bening or Kevin Spacey, all Tony nominees in the late 1980s and early '90s, on a New York stage recently?

But now, just as Chekhov's troubled sisters yearn from a distance for the Moscow that once sustained them, so too do many actors, it appears, for New York. And not just the megastars like Al Pacino, who swoop in to great fanfare, do their thing and disappear. Or the coterie of well-known Broadway performers who supplement their livelihoods in film and television, people like Philip Bosco, Bernadette Peters, Nathan Lane, Frank Langella, Bebe Neuwirth, James Naughton and Tony Roberts.

Rather, there is a whole new group of younger actors — among them Kevin Bacon, Kyra Sedgwick, Sarah Jessica Parker, Matthew Broderick, Anthony LaPaglia and Marisa Tomei, in addition to much of the cast of "Three Sisters" — who are renewing the primacy of New York theater in the performers' firmament.

"There's a buzz," said Alan Eisenberg, executive director of Actors Equity, the actors' union. "I'm definitely hearing it from the membership. There's renewed interest in Broadway, and in playing in New York, which is not just Broadway." It's a difficult trend to document, though a list of crossover actors compiled by the union, "Famous Performers on Broadway, 1994-1997," runs to six single-spaced pages. "The ball is bouncing up," Eisenberg said, "and hasn't yet reached its apogee."

David Marshall Grant, who portrays Kulygin, the dullard married to Masha in "Three Sisters," said, "There's just a tremendous number of people living in actor cyberspace right now, that nonexistent, airplane-shaped place between L.A. and New York."

Grant has played dozens of character roles in films and on television, but is nonetheless best known for his stage work, particularly for his role as Roy Cohn's reluctant protégé in "Angels in America," for which he received a Tony nomination.

Why this is happening is also a matter of conjecture. Grant said that the ease of air travel — "basically going from New York to L.A. is dinner and a movie" — has had an impact. A number of performers said in interviews that a perceived revival of New York itself, combined with a perceived decline of Los Angeles, is a factor.

Others cited the upsurge in film and television production in New York, the bull market on Wall Street, which has stimulated investment in theater productions, and the rise of independent filmmaking in general.

Among Hollywood actors, "there's always been an interest," said Michael David of Dodger Productions, which produced "The King and I," starring the film actor Lou Diamond Phillips, and "Once Upon a Mattress" with Parker, both now on Broadway. The problem, David said, is that the long-term career cost of acting on stage had become untenable, "not just in terms of the money you don't make," but in the necessary time commitment.

PEOPLE

WILL they, won't they? The Oasis star **Liam Gallagher** and actress **Patsy Kensit** called off their wedding on Monday because of "obsessive and intrusive" media attention. Oasis's record company reported. Creation Records said dozens of reporters who besieged the couple's home and potential wedding venues had "removed any dignity from what was to be a private and special occasion." The announcement was at once a cancellation of the wedding, and its first official announcement after a storm of press rumors since last week. Early on Monday morning, Gallagher shouted to reporters camped on the couple's London doorstep, "I'm not getting married today, I'm in bed."

□

The best-selling author **John Grisham** thinks he's suffering from overexposure — at least on movie screens. Grisham sold movie rights to his first seven legal thrillers, but plans to wait for some time before letting Hollywood get his eighth book, "The Partner," due out late this month. "When people start telling you 'I'm not going to buy the book. I'm going to the movie,' it's time to quit. It's time for a break," Grisham said. Among the Grisham books turned into movies are "The Firm," "The Pelican Brief" and "The Client."

□

The French director **Patrice Leconte** picked up two Cesar awards for his satirical take on the court of Louis XVI, "Ridicule." The movie was named best film and Leconte shared the best director award with **Bertrand Tavernier**, who won for "Capitaine Conan." **Philippe Torreton** was named best actor for "Capitaine Conan" and **Fanny Ardant** best actress for "Pedale Douce." The best foreign film award went to "Breaking the Waves," directed by **Lars von Trier** (Denmark).

□

Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark has taken to dying his hair blond when he goes out dancing so as not to be recognized, the tabloid magazine Billed Bladet reported Monday. The 28-year-old son of **Queen Margrethe** and **Prince Henrik** was almost unrecognizable when he recently partied at the Le Kitch discotheque in Copenhagen. He was with his new girlfriend, the Danish rock singer **Maria Montell**.

□

The daughter of the wireless pioneer **Guglielmo Marconi** opposes the dispersal of hundreds of historic telegrams belonging to the firm her father founded when they come up for auction in April. The messages from the heyday of the wireless telegraph, including the distress signal from the Titanic, will be sold at Christie's in London. In a letter to The Times, **Princess Elettra Marconi-Giovanelli** said the archives of the British electronics groups GEC-Marconi should stay intact and in Britain, at any price.

□

The singer-actress **Whitney Houston** won three NAACP Image Awards: best motion picture actress for her work in "The Preacher's Wife," best gospel artist and best sound-track album. **Denzel Washington** was named best actor for "Courage Under Fire." The winners in 35 categories were chosen by a committee of industry professionals and national leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

□

The celebrated Swedish film director **Ingmar Bergman** has attacked Sweden's recent film record. In a rare televised interview, Bergman, 78, said that with few exceptions today's batch of young Swedish directors "know their craft and are very accomplished but they do not touch on anything of note." But Bergman singled out two directors for praise: **Jan Troell**, whom he referred to as a "leading light," and **Richard Hobart** for his film, "Glaedjekaellan" (Source of Joy).

□

Prince Charles has agreed to the establishment of a fellowship in his name for the study of the Islamic world, the Oxford Center for Islamic Studies announced.

Tony Harris/The Associated Press

Liam Gallagher and Patsy Kensit: On the lookout for peace and privacy.

Every country has its own AT&T Access Number which makes calling from France and other countries really easy. Just dial the AT&T Access Number for the country you're calling from and you'll get the fastest, clearest connections. And be sure to charge your calls on your AT&T Calling Card. It'll help you avoid outrageous phone charges on your hotel bill and save you up to 60%* So please check the list for AT&T Access Numbers.

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Italy●	172-1011
Netherlands●	06-022-9111
Russia ●▲(Moscow)◆	755-5042
Spain○	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-795-611
Switzerland●	0800-89-0011
United Kingdom▲	0800-89-0011
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Egypt●(Cairo)▼	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Saudi Arabia○	1-800-10
AFRICA	
Ghana	9191
Kenya▲	0-800-10
South Africa	0-800-99-0123

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